The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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CAPT. CHARLES BUFORD

Says Winston is the Liveliest Town in the State.

SPAIN DREADS SENATOR SHERMAN

WHO IS TO SUCCEED OLNEY, WHICH MEANS CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

DuBois will be Defeated, but Pritchard will be Re-elected—Senator Jones Concedes It.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—"The livest town in the State," said Capt. Chas. Buford, "is Winston. The McKinley prosperity wave has not got there on schedule time, but our people are going ahead and business is in good shape. Don't forget to say," he added, "Winston has the best postmaster in the United States, and our defeated candidate for Governor is a great, big man defeated but he is not disappointed. He hardly expected to be elected, notwithstanding Senator Butler's assurance that no honest Populist would vote for Russell. Things got tangled in some way during the campaign, and the wonder is that the majority against Watson was so small."

About the Senatorial election he said the general impression is that Pritchard will be re-elected. The Democratic votes, he said, will be given to Watson. The Senatorial election ends further Democratic dickering with the Populists.

It must end, and that quickly, or there will be nothing left of the party but an offensive smell of sulphur

It has been known for some time to the Spanish government that Senator Sherman would succeed Mr Olney as Secretary of State. Spain understands the full import of the succession.

It means the end of Spanish butchery and the establishment of Cuban independence.

Spain is therefore anxious to end the war on Cleveland's meaningless conditions of Cuban autonomy, hence all the current talk about treaty negotiations with the United States, with a view to the immediate termination of the Cuban war. The arbitration treaty with great Britain has been concluded by the administration with a view to its effect in the settlement of the Cuban question. The Senate will hardly confirm the treaty, and the chances are that both the Cuban matter and the treaty will be settled by the succeeding administration. Some surprise is expressed at Senator Sherman's acceptance of the State department, but he is a typical American and is quick to see the great importance at this juncture in our national crisis of an aggressive domestic policy.

A vigorous American policy will distinguish McKinley's administration. Whether it is the Monroe doctrine or the establishment of our commercial independence or the maintenance of our national integrity, American manhood will be the influencing consideration. If this expectation is not realized there will be general disappointment and national humiliation. The inside talk here tonight is that despite the most extraordinary effort of the National Democratic Committee Du Bois is defeated in Idaho and Pritchard will be re-elected in North Carolina. Senator Jones practically admitted defeat to-day and concedes a Republican majority in the next Senate.

J. B. H.

LUIS SOMEILLAN.

Imprisoned for Life in Chains—The Case Will be Appealed.

Havana, Jan 14.—At 12:30 p. m. today sentence was read in the case of Luis Someillan, the naturalized American citizen, who had been found guilty of conspiring against the Spanish government. The sentence is that he be imprisoned for life in chains. Someillan's lawyer will appeal to the Supreme Court at Madrid against the decision of the Havana tribunal.

To Name the U. S. Senator Today.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—The House and Senate steering committees at 9:30 this morning agreed to postpone the Republican caucus until tomorrow (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock to name a United States Senator. The caucus will probably be held in the Supreme Court room in the State capitol.

Weather Indications.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14—8 p. m—For Virginia: Local showers, generally cloudy weather; southerly to easterly winds

North and South Carolina: Generally cloudy, light local showers; northeasterly winds; colder in southern portion.

CUBAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

Letters Bearing Them Have Been Received in This Country.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The appearance of the stamps of the so-called Cuban republic in the United States mails has caused much comment here and was the source of some discussion at the postoffice department today as to whether such stamps could be recognized as proper for the transmission of mails into the United States, as this government has not recognized Cuba as a free and independent country. This is probably the first case of its kind where insurgents have established their own postoffices and used their own stamps, which were transmitted in the mails to the Unied States.

At the postoffice department it was stated that these stamps were good so far as the United States was concerned, as our postal laws require only that the stamps be properly canceled and the envelopes containing mail matter bear the post mark of a regular postoffice. These regulations have been complied with so far as the department knows. Had they not been admissible the letters bearing these stamps would have been marked with the letter T at the receiving office in this country, meaning tax collect.

The department knows nothing about the postoffice stamped on the envelope except that it is in Spanish territory, and Spain is in the international postal union.

These stamps might give rise to a delicate diplomatic question in which the postoffice department would take no part, but refer the matter to the department of state for settlement.

ONE MORE CHAPTER

Added to the Bank Failures from Which Democrats

CAN EXPATIATE UPON ELABORATELY

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR PESSIMISTIC READERS,

Without Which There Would be no Consolation or "Gags" on McKinley's Prosperity.

Petersburg, Va., January 14—W Fred Wehmann, dealer in carpets, mattings, picture frames and bric a brac etc., made a deed of assignment today W. B. McIlwaine is named as trustee Liabilities about $4 300 Assets not given. His principal creditors are in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York

Ocala, Fla., January 14—The Merchants' National Bank of Ocala, Fla., closed its doors this morning and the depositors will have to wait for their money. The only cause assigned for the failure of the bank is that it was impossible to make collections. The bank had a capital stock of $100 000 R B McConnell is president It was founded seventeen years ago, by John F Dunn in opposition to the First National Bank of Ocala, which failed two years ago and whose president. E. W. Agnew, is under five years' sentence for embezzling bank funds.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan 14—The Orange City Bank a private institution, of which John E Stillman, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of this State, is president, has closed its doors, and R. S. Leavitt, of Orange City, the assignee, is now in charge.

The cashier of the bank was Arthur Stillman, a brother of the president The Stillman brothers were the principal owners of the bank, and they have assigned all of their property to R S Levitt for the benefit of creditors

There was no warning of the failure, and within the past few weeks several Northern people, who have winter homes in the vicinity of Orange City, have deposited various sums in the bank. No statement of the assets or liabilities of the bank has yet been announced

Brooksville, Fla., January 14—The Brooksville State Bank has closed its doors temporarily on account of the suspension of the Merchants' National Bank of Ocala, this morning The losses are pretty general. Confidence, however, remains in the honesty of the bank.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 14—At a meeting last night of the depositors in the Northern Trust Company of this city which failed recently, it developed that the concern will pay a very small dividend, if any, unless it is received from the stockholders, many of whom reside in the East, principally in Philadelphia. It also developed that many of the stockholders have paid but 50 per cent. on their stock.

LIGHTING OF A MATCH

Caused the Firing of One Vessel Upon Two Others.

THE DOLPHIN AND DELAWARE

THE LATTER TAKEN FOR A FILIBUSTER.

Satisfied After Being Taken in to Port That She Was Not, She Was Let Go.

New York, Jan. 14.—A Jacksonville special to the Evening Journal says that at 2 o'clock this morning the despatch boat Dolphin fired upon and seized the Clyde Line steamer Delaware and a large launch that was alongside, at Mayport, at the mouth of the St. Johns river.

The Delaware, Captain Ingram, left Boston last Friday for Charleston and Jacksonville. The special says the launch, under charge of Captain Kemp, a bar pilot, started from Jacksonville, ostensibly for St. Augustine, but lay to at the mouth of the river. The Delaware came in close this morning and then turned and stood out to sea. The launch followed. The Dolphin turned her searchlights on the vessel and then pursued, firing on both vessels. The firing stopped them. The launch was left at Mayport in charge of a detail from the Dolphin, and the Delaware was brought up the river.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 14.—The steamship Delaware, of the Clyde's Boston, Wilmington, Charleston and Jacksonville line, came to port this morning, having on board Lieutenant Sutherland, of the United States dispatch boat Dolphin. The presence of the Lieutenant on board is accounted for by the fact that she was taken for a filibuster when she appeared off the bar.

All grew out of the lighting of a match; and the officers on the government vessel, ever on the alert to catch any filibuster along the Florida coast, flashed its searchlights over the waters to learn the meaning of the little flame. The light settled on a small row boat, in which was seated a pilot waiting the arrival of the Delaware to bring her in over the bar.

The appearance of a man in a small row boat at sea at so early an hour, excited the suspicions of the officers on board the Dolphin, and the boat and man was kept under close surveillance. When the Delaware hove in sight, before daylight, and the pilot boarded her, the circumstances were regarded with evermore suspicion. Lieutenant Sutherland boarded the Delaware and came on into port with her.

Upon arriving here he visited the office of Frank Clark, United States District Attorney, but the nature af his visit could not be learned. It is presumed, however, that he was satisfied that the Delaware was not a filibuster, for he returned to the Dolphin about noon, going down on the revenue cutter Colfax. Lieutenant Sutherland was seen during his short visit in the city, and when asked as to the day the Dolphin would come into port, replied that he could not say. The lieutenant said the officers and men of the man of-war were very anxious to visit Jacksonville.

The Dolphin will await the arrival of the cruiser Newark before coming in, she being subject to the orders of Captain Nelson, of the cruiser. He said that the Newark was expected to arrive off the bar today from Port Royal. Specials sent out from here stating that the Delaware was fired upon are pure fakes.

A MARBLE CASTLE

Is Destroyed by Fire—Loss, $100,000.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 14—Leland Castle, owned by Adrian Iselin, Jr., and occupied by the Morse School, took fire for the second time at 2 o'clock this morning and was completely destroyed. The building was one of the finest in lower Westchester county, and was built of marble.

The first fire broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was extinguished after damaging the castle to the extent of $20,000. The total destruction of the castle, it is estimated, involved a loss of $100,000.

WOLCOTT'S MISSION

Is Merely to Test Sentiment in Monetary Circles.

London, Jan 14.—London financiers generally express the opinion that the purpose of the visit to Europe of Hon E O. Wolcott, United States Senator from Colorado, is merely to test the sentiment in monetary circles upon the currency question, and not with any idea of arranging for an international monetary conference, to which the consensus of financial opinion is not favorable.

PACIFIC R. R. AGAIN

A New Phase Presented—Free Homesteads in Oklahoma.

HOUSE STATESMEN ARE IMPATIENT

OLEOMARGARINE SUBJECT TO THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

The President Sends a Veto Message—Both Branches Adjourn Until Next Monday.

SENATE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—A new phase of the Pacific railroad problem as presented in the Senate to-day in the form of a resolution offered by Mr. Morgan instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether by the very fact that certain of the bonds of the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies had fallen due and were not paid, the property of those companies had not become and was not the property of the United States. The resolution went over without action.

The House bill for free homesteads on the public lands in Oklahoma Territory, which has been the "unfinished business" in the Senate since the first week of the present session, came to a vote oday after three hours debate and was passed, yeas, 35; nays, 11 It was first amended in a very important particular, by striking out the words, "In the Territory of Oklahoma," thus making it apply to all public lands acquired from the various Indian tribes

It provides that all settlers of these lands shall be entitled to patents on payment of the usual customary fees, and that no further charge of any kind shall be required. It provides, by another Senate amendment, that all sums of money so released, which if not released would belong to any Indian tribe, shall be paid to such tribe by the United States. The bill now goes back to the House for action on the Senate amendments

The army appropriation bill was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations and was placed on the calendar.

The printing of 3,000 extra copies of the Anglo American arbitration treaty, and of 2,000 extra copies of the memorandum, recently presented by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), as to the right of recognizing foreign governments, was ordered.

Senate bill for an examination of the improvements at the Pass of Arkansas, Texas, was taken from the calendar and passed.

Mr. Morgan moved to proceed to the consideration of Senate bill to amend the act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua The vote was: Yeas 33; nays 6—no quorum. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Berry, Blackburn, Chilton, Cockrell, Gray and Teller.

Mr. Morgan moved a call of the Senate, but Mr. Hill remarked that it was too late to attempt to get a quorum, and he moved an adjournment. The motion was agreed to and the Senate at 4:30 p. m. adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—When the House met this morning many members waited impatiently in their seats for business to begin. Each had a printed copy of some bill in his hand, eagerly hoping to get it through under the unanimous consent rule. When the journal had been read a score of members were on their feet crying for recognition and business went along merrily for a while. A number of private pension and other minor bills were passed.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) secured the passage of a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for an estimate on the cost of putting the frigate Constitution in condition to make the journey from Portsmouth, N. H., to Washington, to be used as a naval museum.

The bill, discussed yesterday, to make oleomargarine and all other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are transported was called up by Mr. Grout (Rep., Vermont) and discussed by Messrs. Cooper (Dem., Florida,) and Tucker (Dem., Virginia,) in opposition, and Messrs. Northway (Rep., Ohio,) and Morse (Rep., Mass.,) in favor of it.

The opposition was on the general ground that the bitl provided an interference with the power of Congress to regulate Inter-State Commerce. The right of a State to prevent the importation to its boundaries of a product which the laws of that State prohibited was the basis for the arguments in favor.

The opposition, however, did not prove formidable on the yea and nay vote on the third reading, which the opponents of the measure accepted as final. The yeas were 126 and the nays 96. Some amendments to perfect the measure was agreed to without opposition.

The President's message, vetoing the bill to create a new judiciary district in Texas, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., New York) presented the Indian Appropriation bill.

The House then, at 4:52, adjourned until tomorrow.

HON. W. J. BRYAN

Invited to Deliver an Address Before the Missouri Legislature.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 14—In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution was adopted providing that an invitation be given to Hon. W. J. Bryan to visit Jefferson City and deliver an address before the Legislature. The House also adopted the resolution. Representative Tubbs offered an amendment to the effect that the name of Bourke Cockran be inserted along with Bryan. This brought Representative Tribble, of Dunklin county, to the front with a red hot speech, in which he classed Cockran as a renegade. Representative Regan, of St. Louis, also wanted to insert the name of Grover Cleveland in the invitation, and there was a general uproar of 'No" and hisses.

The Bryan invitation was finally adopted, but no date has been fixed.

Platt Nominated.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The joint caucus of the Republican members of the State legislature tonight nominated Thomas C. Platt as United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill.

Mr. Platt received 142 votes and Joseph H. Choate, the only other candidate, seven votes.

RINGING RESOLUTIONS

Spanish Atrocities are Denounced.

CUBANS MAINTAIN THEMSELVES

AS A REPUBLIC AND OUGHT TO BE RECOGNIZED.

That the Spanish Government has Failed in Their Ability to Enforce Order.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 14.—In the Assembly today Mr. Wittner (Rep., Rockland) introduced the following:

Whereas, The atrocities perpetrated by the Spanish authorities upon American citizens and others on the Island of of Cuba during the past year, have been barbarous in the extreme, and a disgrace to a civilized world; and,

Whereas, The patriots have organized and maintained for months a republican form of government, over a great part of the island—a government based upon the principles of freedom and individual liberty, dear to the American people and promising happiness and prosperity to the inhabitants of Cuba; and

Whereas, The commercial interests of the United States, and especially of the State of New York, have suffered severely owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in that island, and the Spanish authorities having shown their inability by force to preserve order.

Resolved, By the Assembly of the State of New York, Senate concurring, that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be requested to urge and support such measures as will insure to the struggling Cubans recognition by the United States as belligerents and an opportunity to carry on warfare under equal conditions.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Assembly be and is hereby directed to forward a copy of this preamble and these resolutions to each Senator and member of Congress from the State of New York.

The resolution was made a special order for next Monday night.

The Races.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 14.—Warm weather and a large attendance marked the racing here today. Favorites only won twice, however, and the bookmakers got the bulk of the spoils.

First race, selling, seven furlongs—Gismonda, 95; Singer, 4 to 1, won; Saturne, second; Trilby third. Time, 1:28¾.

Second race, selling, one mile—Sharon, 107; Scherrer, 2 to 1, won; Candy, second; Jack Hayes, third. Time, 1:43¾.

Third race, selling, mile and sixteenth—Dorothy III, 9, Hirsch, 7 to 2, won; Fasig, second; Ida Pickwick, third. Time, 1:49.

Fourth race, handicap, six furlongs—Gast, 94, T. Burns 4 to 5, won; Anger, second; Lady Brittie, third. Time, 1:16

Fifth race, selling, seven furlongs—Buckmere, 105, Dorsey, 2 to 1, won; C.C. Rumrill, second; Noves, third Time, 1:31.

Sixth race, selling, six furlongs—Marquise, 100, R. Reiff, 7 to 2, won; Maggie S., second; Dorah Wood, third. Time, 1:14½.

GONZALES QUESADA

The Head of the Cuban Junta in Washington

DENIES THE SENSATIONAL STORY

THAT GEN. GOMEZ HAD CONSENTED TO ARTICLES OF CUBAN PEACE.

Gomez Says Conditions Are Most Prosperous, and all they lack is a Supply of Ammunition and Arms—Cuba's Secretary Arrested.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—Senor Gonzales Quesada, the head of the Cuban Junta in Washington, was informed this morning that a story had been published to the effect that Secretary Olney and Minister De Lome had drawn up articles to end the Cuban war, on the line proposed by Gen. Gomez.

Senor Quesada emphatically denied that any such action had been taken or could be approved by the Cubans. He said the story was absolutely false, as Gen. Gomez had never proposed any reform whatever, nor was there a Cuban in the island that would accept anything but absolute independence. To make his denial stronger, Senor Quesada quoted from the decree issued by Gen. Gomez sometime ago, which is now law, and in which he said that anyone in Cuba bringing overtures of peace, based on anything but independence, was to be regarded as a traitor and would be summarily dealt with, and, further, that any treaty of peace with Spain which must necessarily have for its basis the absolute independence of the island of Cuba, must be ratified by the government council of Cuba and by an assembly of representatives convened expressly for that purpose.

Senor Quesada today received a letter from President Cisneres of the republic of Cuba, dated Cubitas, December 2nd, which enclosed some new postage stamps of the Cuban republic. He read extracts from this letter in which President Cisneres expressed his gratification that the people and the Congress of the United States continued to show their sympathy for Cuba. He said he was preparing an appeal in which the government of the Cuban republic would ask for the recognition of the independence of the island. He further stated that they were preparing to renew an offensive campaign. Gen. Gomez had left to enter Santa Clara with reinforcements and a good supply of munitions of war. Gomez's route would be further west. President Cisneres also said that their condition was most prosperous, and if they had an abundance of munitions of war, not only rifles but of cannon and dynamite cannon, railroads would be destroyed and all the few remaining garrisoned towns in the interior would be abandoned by the Spaniards, who would be reduced to the coast. President Cisneres concluded that they expected to receive very soon the desired materials from abroad which will enable the Cubans to drive the Spanish to the sea and then the Cubans would bid the enemy a last good-bye.

New York Jan. 14,—Gen. Carlos Roloff, Secretary of War of the Cuban republic, was arrested last night on a warrant sworn out by the Spanish consul, charging him with violation of the neutrality laws in connection with alleged filibustering expeditions to Cuba in the steamer Woodall, June 28, 1896. Roloff was locked up in Ludlow street jail over night and brought before Commissioner Shields this morning. The arrest came to the knowledge of his friends so late they could not arrange for his release on bail. They are indignant at his arrest, having been so timed as to render all efforts to prevent his incarceration futile. Gen. Roloff was arrested as he was leaving No. 22 Fulton street and taken at jail at once. He had been ill for some time, and when his friends brought some medicine for him to the jail he was not allowed to receive it; the officers saying they could not give it to him without the order from the Marshal or somebody else—just who was to issue the order, the official failed to make plain.

Gen. Roloff looked worn and haggard when he came before Commissioner Shields shortly before 11 o'clock this morning. Arraigned with him upon a similar charge was Dr. Joseph L. Lewis. Each pleaded not guilty and was held under $2,500 bail for examination on Saturday next. Bail was furnished.

Not the Usual Way.

Streator, Ill., Jan 14—The City National Bank yesterday notified the depositors to come and get their money as the bank was going out of business. The bank was organized six years ago with a capital stock of $100,000 all paid. During the last eighteen months business has been very dull and the stockholders decided their money could be more profitably invested. About $40,000 was paid to depositors yesterday.

JUDGE SWEAT'S TRIAL

For Being Drunk on the Bench.

THE TRIAL OF JUDGE REESE

UPON THE SAME CHARGE GOES MERRILY ON.

Reese Damned Tom Watson and Said that "He Ought to be In Hell."

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 14.—The charge against Judge Seaborne Reese of being drunk on the bench, was taken up today by the House Committee. All the testimony related to the September term in court in Madison county last year. Several witnesses swore that the Judge's charge to the jury was unusual—more in the nature of a temperance lecture than a regular charge. Some witnesses stated that Judge Reese was drunk.

Berry Alexander, of Franklin county, stated that Judge Reese, speaking of Tom Watson, remarked: "Damn him, he ought to be in hell." There was a spirited debate between John D. Shannon, a witness and Senator Carter, the author of the charges. Senator Carter tried to get a direct answer from Mr. Shannon on Judge Reese's condition. Mr. Shannon answered that he would not swear that Judge Reese was either drunk or sober.

The Sheriff of Madison county stated that he took a gentleman's drink with Judge Reese on the morning the court was opened. He did not consider the Judge drunk, as his Honor shaved himself and opened court with the same hand. It came out in the testimony that the Judge's charge created a great deal of discussion. Some who heard it declared that it was a sermon. Others thought it was a moral lecture, and still others pronounced it a temperance address. Some said that the Judge was drunk at the time, and others answered that if it was true he ought to be kept drunk all the time, because his charge was a good one.

Other witnesses stated that it was a good thing, but in the wrong place. The Judge did not call the attention of the jury to all the law usually reviewed by Judges when addressing grand juries.

It was testified that the Judge said "dam" two or three times at dinner, but he was not boisterous.

This afternoon the committee took up the Sweat case again, and Bryan Collier, Col. T. Mills of Griffin; T. A. Parker of Paxley, and Jacob Beach of Glynn county, were examined. Collier was manager of the Wigwam hotel two years ago. He was informed by his housekeeper that Judge Sweat and Mrs. Crosby entered the hotel one afternoon by the back stairway, built for a fire escape and seldom used. They remained upstairs sometime and were in the Judge's room, but the door was not closed. Mr. Beach stated that Judge Reese was his guest at the hotel and he declared positively that nothing improper in the Judge's conduct during their stay at the resort occurred.

The investigation will be resumed tomorrow.

A NOVEL CASE

Growing Out of the Evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate Troops.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 14.—The case of Wallace against the City of Richmond, decided in the Supreme Court of Appeals today, is a rather unique and interesting one. The night the city of Richmond was evacuated by the Confederate forces, the City Council ordered all the liquor stored in the wholesale houses here to be poured into the streets. The liquor thus destroyed embraced 85 barrels of whiskey belonging to G. A Wallace. In 1871 Wallace entered suit for the value of the whiskey, claiming that the Council had contracted to pay for the liquor destroyed. The court today decided in favor of the defendant, holding that the Council had no authority to make such a contract; that if the destruction was by order of the Commonwealth, the latter could not be sued, and that the destruction was in the interest of the public good, and for the purpose of preventing riot and mob rule.

The Farmers of Virginia.

Richmond, Jan. 14.—The State Board of Agriculture, which has been in session here since yesterday, transacting principally routine business, this afternoon adopted the following resolution, offered by Col. A. S. Buford:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the probable utility and practicability of securing during the ensuing spring a large and representative convention of the farmers of Virginia, or of the several States of the Union, with power to act on the subject as they shall deem best."

Col. Buford, in explaining the object of the resolution, called attention to the fact that most of the professions and trades had their regular gatherings in which measures for the betterment of their respective conditions were discussed, and his desire, he said, was to bring about a similar movement among the farmers, not only of this State, but of the entire Union.

Messrs. Hurt, Hine and Commissioner Whitehead were appointed members of the committee, with Col. Buford as ex-officio chairman.

LIKE Lincoln and Jackson, Senator Pritchard is one of the people.

SENATORIAL CONTEST

In Illinois has Taken an Unexpected Turn.

THE MADDEN FLAG LOWERED

COOK COUNTY TRYING TO AGREE ON A CANDIDATE.

Ex-Congressman Mason is Likely to be that Man—Hitt, Wallerton and Carr in the Race.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—The Senatorial fight reached white heat in the capitol today. The collapse of the Madden strength had been foreshadowed before early morning by the desertion of the machine by nine Cook county members, notably Representative Nohe, who is chairman of the House caucus, and was supposed to have been elected in the interests of the Chicago aldermen. Just before 8 o'clock tonight the white flag of surrender was raised by Madden in a letter, withdrawing from the race and capitulating in favor of his chief opponent, ex Congressman William E. Mason, of Chicago.

The withdrawal of Madden was quickly followed by similar action on the part of Hon. David T. Littler, who also retired from the contest in favor of Mr. Mason. This left the ex-Congressman by far the leader of the active candidates—Hon. Clark E Carr, Congressman Hitt and Samuel Wallerton. Before the withdrawal of Madden and Littler, 59 votes were claimed for Mason by the anti-Madden committee of Chicago citizens who came here to encompass his defeat.

The surrender of Madden was forced by the realization of his followers in Cook county that the machine had not the power to make him United States Senator. When this fact was driven home to wavering Madden men they broke from the control of the Cook county organization.

Ernest G. Schubert, the defeated Cook county candidate for the machine for Speaker, was the first one to fire a warning gun into a camp of Madden managers. Speaking for the twenty four members who had stood by him in the speakership fight, he notified Alderman Madden that he could no longer control the Cook county delegates.

Acting on the suggestion of Representative Schubert that the Cook county men should get together and agree on some man who could be nominated, a secret caucus of that delegation was immediately called after the Madden flag was lowered, to agree on a course to be pursued. The claim was made that Mason would get fourteen of the freed Madden votes and that Cook county would unite on his support rather than let the senatorship go to the country.

OVER PRODUCTION

The Cause of the Bad Condition of the Milling Interest.

Boston, Jan. 14.—There is every prospect that New England is on the verge of another mill curtailment, although not to as large an extent probably as occurred during last summer Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, treasurer of the Amoskeag mills, says:

"Business has been so bad for the last few weeks that a curtailment of production seems almost necessary. The Fall River mills appear to be the greatest sufferers, but all lines are suffering from over-production. I am in hopes of some improvement in the Spring, but as yet there are no signs of any, and it certainly should be apparent by this time."

The great demand for our wheat is a very favorable sign and should help the situation. The situation is, however, a poor one. The impoverishment of the country prevents the people from using goods of which they were formerly large consumers, and in consequence we have an over production in all commodities The only remedy apparent is the curtailment in production, and I think it will have to come shortly in some of the mills which have been unable to sell their good.

"If a curtailment is made each mill will probably take its own course Some mills may think it cheaper to shut down entirely for a time, while others may think it cheaper to keep running on forty hours or less a week."

Securing Creditors.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 14—H. S. Robinson & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, filed three trust mortages this morning securing creditors for liabilities aggregating $138 365. The Union Trust Company is named as trustee. The first mortgage secures local banks for $49 000 The Second mortgage secures the United States Rubber Company for about $49 000. The third mortgage is for $41,076 and secures eastern creditors. The principal creditors secured by the third mortgage are Collum, Fuller & Co., Boston; Esterbrook & Anderson Shoe Company, Boston; Portsmouth (N H.) Sohe Company, and J E Bacon & Co. An effort is being made to secure extensions, and if these are granted the firm may be able to satisfy all claims, dollar for dollar.

THE POPULISTS STILL CAUCUSING.

The Majority Faction Hold Their Regular Nightly Meetings.

The majority caucus held forth again last night in the Senate chamber. They are conducting nightly sessions now. Certainly one caucus a day must be held, this is a necessity. The attendance was smaller than on the previous meeting. Several who were not members of the legislature were present. Dr. Cyrus Thompson spent a short while among them, and so did Congressman Strowd. Senator Butler and Mr. Ayer attended, and of course it goes without saying that Otho Wilson was there The caucus met about 8 o'clock and, with frequent recesses, adjourned at 12:20. Senator Butler made a talk in the early part of the meeting It was not a set speech. He said that this was the time to find out who the true Populists were and to discover who were sailing under false colors At eleven o'clock they had done nothing.

At one time they sent out for a gentleman to come in and whistle and sing for them. At a late hour Senator Butler and some of the chosen ones held a separate meeting below, and after these returned and a few remarks were made the meeting ended. No stone is left, being left unturned, to get back the miaority.

The statement was made that Dr. D Reid Parker and Mr. G. L. Hardison, of the minority faction, returned unconditionally to the majority caucus.

Col. A. W. Butler, the handsome and genial representative of Forbs & Co., of Richmond, Va., arrived in the city yesterday and is at the Park. Col Butler in speaking of THE TRIBUNE said: "I think THE TRIBUNE one of the brightest dailies in the State of North Carolina, and I find that it has many friends who are going to support it in a manner that will be very pleasant to the management" Col Butler is one of the most congenial and best known traveling men in the State. He always has a fund of good jokes for his friends.

Hal. W. Ayer, the new Auditor, will not appoint the Pension Clerk for his office until after the Legislature adjourns.

THE MONETARY GENTLEMEN

WHO HAVE BEEN DEVISING WAYS AND MEANS

To Enlighten the World on the Financial Question, Have Gone Home.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 14—The delegates to the Monetary Convention who did not leave for their homes last night departed today. Congressman Walker, who enlivened the proceedings by opposing the plan which was finally adopted, started for Washington this afternoon. Congressman Fowler also went east today. C. Stewart Patterson, the chairman of the convention, left for Philadelphia this morning. He will announce the names of the fifteen members of the executive committee in about one week. It is expected that he will select representative men from all sections of the country and will as certain their willingness to serve before naming them.

Mr. H. H. Hanna, Mr. M. E Ingalls and other members of the committee which arranged for the convention were at the rooms of the executive committee today. All expressed themselves as satisfied with the action of the convention

The Pope Declined to Ratify.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 14.—It is stated that Abbe Proulx, who was sent to Rome by Premier Laurier to have the settlement of the Manitoba school question ratified by the vatican, has returned without accomplishing his mission. The pope, it is said, declined to ratify the settlement and left the bishops of Quebec and the Dominion free to pursue what they regard as the right course. The views of the bishops, it is understood, will be made known in a mandament which will be read in all Catholic churches next Sunday.

Good Weather .. FOR .. HEATING STOVES

Can't we send you one? We are sole agents for the celebrated

Hagey King Heaters

The greatest wood stove on earth. Lowest prices guaranteed.

JULIUS LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY,

Headquarters for Stoves.

J. H. GILL, Founder and Machinist,

McDowell and Davie Street, Raleigh.

Columns for Buildings, Caps and Bases, Sash Weights, Cotton Planters, Plows and Plow Castings, Fire Dogs, and all kinds of Castings.

RALEIGH STATIONERY CO.,

Manufacturing Stationers.

Headquarters for Stationery, Office and School Supplies a Specialty.

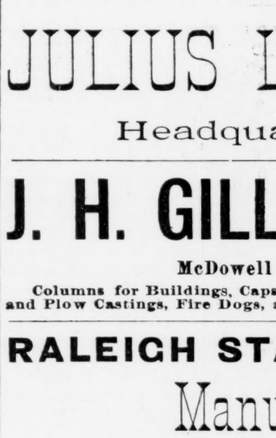
We carry the largest Stock in the State. Our prices are the lowest in the State. We do a general jobbing business as well as retail. There are some things we desire to call special attention to: Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Writing Paper, Box Paper, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements and Envelopes, Pens and Pencils, Standard Blank Books, Cash Books, Toilet Paper, Inks, Mucilage and many other things.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN must have Blank Books, and we are able to furnish anything you may wish in this line. A very large stock of all the standard books always on hand, and all those requiring special ruling or printing made on short notice.

COUNTY OFFICER would do well by themselves and by us, to place their orders directly with us, or get our prices before buying elsewhere. By so doing we save you three things—worry, delay, money.

RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,

131 Fayetteville Street. *W. G. SEPARK, Manager.*



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Eclipse Amoniated Guano.
Caraleigh Special Tobacco Guano.
Crown Brand Ammoniated Guano.
Sterling High-Grade Acid Phosphate, and others.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works

RALEIGH, N. C.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 15, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:50 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:18 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:10 p m
Ar. Walnut Cove	4:35 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:38 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:10 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:35 p m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:10 p m
Lv. Climax	12:41 p m
Ar. Sanford	2:35 p m
Lv. Sanford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4;18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	3:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:08 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv Hope Mills	4:42 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1.28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:20 p m
Lv. Climax	4:15 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:00 p m

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air-Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass Agt.

S. A. L.

VESTIBULE LIMITED TRAINS.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, NORFOLK, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, NEW YORK

Schedule in Effect November 1st, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1:26 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points north. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and day coaches Atlanta to Washington, parlor cars Washington to New York. Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10:40 a. m., Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2:05 p. m., New York 4:53 p. m. Also Portsmouth, Norfolk, Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

11:31 A. M. DAILY.

For Henderson, Weldon, Scotland Neck, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore, with Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for Washington, N. Y. P. & N. Railroad for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck road for Greenville, Washington and Portsmouth.

Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

6:00 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby, Chester, Clinton, Greenwood, Asheville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and all points south and southwest through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington and Atlanta, connecting directly at Union depot, Atlanta with diverging lines; also Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all intermediate stations. Connects at Union station, Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenvills, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 A. M. DAILY.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

5:55 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.

Magnificent Pullman vestibuled trains. No extra fare.

Apply to ticket agent, or to

H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt. Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
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T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.
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THERE IS NOT A THING

In our store that can be beat in quality or price in the State. You know our store is large and well filled. We take great pleasure in showing our large stock catalogue. Mailed on application.

ROYALL & BORDEN

THE FURNITURE LEADERS.

Fayetteville Street Entrance Through Stronach's Dry Goods Store, | Telephone No. 26

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,

Jewelers and Opticians,

RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

BOYS AND GIRLS OF RALEIGH!

HERE'S A CHANCE FOR YOU!

DO YOU RIDE A WHEEL?

DO YOU WANT TO?

The Raleigh DAILY TRIBUNE Will Give a SPLENDID BICYCLE

TO SOME SMART, HUSTLING BOY OR GIRL.

It is not something you can get for nothing, but it will take some work, a little patience and a little time.

To the boy or girl who solicits and brings to this office the names of the greatest number of subscriptions by APRIL 1, 1897, THE TRIBUNE will give a

HANDSOME BICYCLE.

To the boy or girl who brings the second greatest number THE TRIBUNE will give

A SILVER WATCH.

THE CONDITIONS.

Each Name must be accompanied by Fifty Cents for one month's subscription. If a subscription is for three months, it will count as three names; for six months, six names, etc.

All subscriptions must be given to the office the day the party subscribes, so that the paper will start at once. Subscriptions out of the city count as well as in the city.

Those Who Wish to Compete

Can get blanks at **THE TRIBUNE** office, 122 Fayetteville Street. Call at any time—the earlier the better, so you will get started quick.

Ten Per Cent. of all subscriptions received by boys and girls, who do not get a prize, will be paid them, so

Their Work Will Not Be For Naught.

LEGISLATORS ATTENTION

Is Called to the Cause of Education.

SEVENTEEN OUT OF TWENTY COLLEGES

IN THE STATE ARE OWNED BY CHURCH SOCIETIES.

There Are More Than a Million Dollars Invested in These Colleges—Advancement in this Direction is Asked.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Honorable Sirs: The question of education is being pressed upon your consideration with more than ordinary zeal. There are certain features of the subject that make it a delicate one, requiring the calmest consideration. That the church colleges may be rightly represented I have addressed to you this open lettsr, praying that you will give it such consideration as the facts may suggest.

The large majority of higher educational work in our State is done by the churches, at no expense to the treasury of the State. Of twenty colleges in North Carolina, the churches own seventeen; eight male and nine female. There are more than a million dollars invested in these colleges, and more than two thousand students are matriculated in them, while probably three thousand, or more, have been graduated from them. They therefore represent by far the largest higher educational interest of our State, and deserve highest consideration and esteem by all friends of education. There are some facts that I deem it important to present to you, feeling sure that it is your desire to advance every interest that seeks to develop the resources of North Carolina.

Taking Wake Forest, Trinity and Davidson Colleges as leading representatives of the church colleges in our State, and recognizing that all the other church colleges have equal claims to consideration, it will be easy to investigate the question, and to determine the merits of these schools.

These three colleges belong to the three largest religious bodies in the State. The Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches have more than 350,000 actual communicants in North Carolina, and have an adherency of three times that number. They have between 1,500 and 2,000 preachers scattered through the counties of the State, and several million dollars worth of property. It is easy to see that representing the religious faith of this large proportion of our people that the sentiment of these churches is of prime importance. Governor Carr rightly declared, in his recent message that they were a part of the State, and that belonging to the church and speaking through the church, did not vitiate the value of their words. They are identified with all the successes and failures of North Carolina, and by every test have illustrated their patriotism.

While these three colleges do not represent all of the State, yt they represent a larger investment of money than the University of the State. The endowment of these schools is as follows: Wake Forest, $190,000; Davidson, $108,000 and Trinity, $125,000, making a total of $402,000. The annual expenditures amount to more than $60,000. They employ 35 teachers, and their college plants are valued at nearly $500,000. Their libraries contain 33,000 volumes. If the statistics of the other church colleges were in my possession, these facts would be greatly increased in their significance.

Governor Carr's message shows that there are 266 students in the four classes at the University, while there are 550 in the classes of these colleges. A very large per cent. of these young men are not able to attend the University, but find it possible to attend these colleges, and while I do not like to apparently give emphasis to the limited means of college students, for among them are found the college heroes, yet fully 30 per cent. of them are wholly or in part educating themselves. I feel sure that the majority of students who are educating themselves find it easier to make their way at church colleges, where no social extravagances either necessitate the expenditure of money or force them into a different social circle. It might prove a lasting benefit for your Honorable Body to investigate some of these facts. Certainly it is not asking too much of you to recognize, and assist by repealing all unfavorable legislation, these colleges upon which so many of our sons depend for higer education.

There was a cause for the origin of these colleges. Their enemies have been pleased to find the cause in sectarian intrigue, and have spent much unkind criticism upon the motives of those citizens who, out of their means, have given them voluntary support. I need not remind you that such a purpose could never have inspired the love and self-sacrifice which these colleges represent. The best men the South ever produced have stood by them on half paid salaries, and out of their sacrifice have come many of our best citizens. The State cannot provide for religious education. The peculiar type of our government renders it impossible. The Bible cannot be put into State schools as a text book without violating the constitution, which guarantees religious liberty and security against taxation for religious promulgation. The State rightly declines to formulate for itself a religious creed, and it is one of the greatest boons of American life to allow each citizen full liberty in such matters. But the State recognizes the necessity of religion in its development, and looks to the church for its promulgation. Through these years the church has been faithful to this opportunity, and today we have churches and preachers in every community in our noble Commonwealth. There came a time when these citizens who belonged to these churches felt a desire to have their sons and daughters given a positively Christian education. They as citizens had a right to all the immunities of the State colleges, but these colleges did not supply the demand of this class of citizens, and in the nature of the case, could not supply it. There was but one thing to be done, put their hands in their pockets and build them schools to their liking. This, they did. In doing it they did not ask the State to aid them with its funds, but gathered pennies and dollars from everywhere, and put them into their colleges. Because they set up housekeeping for themselves, did not diminish their rights as citizens, but it did relieve the State of the financial burden of their education, a policy which sound civil economy always applauds. This is the simple purpose that gave origin to Wake Forest, Trinity, Davidson, Elon, Catawba and the others. They have done the State no harm, I will leave you to judge whether they have done it any good.

These colleges belong in the truest sense to the people, the plain church people, and they are the dearest idols of these people. It is true that these people have more love for these colleges, built out of their gifts, and standing for the religion by which they live and with which they expect to die, than they can possibly feel for institutions that represent their political feelings. You cannot blame them, and if it is a crime, they cannot help it. They stay at home, without any desire for public position, and toil and economize to send their sons and daughters to the schools they have built, and about the only college man that ever goes into their humble country homes is the preacher, or per chance their church college president, who preached that day at the little country church. For these are the colleges that have made the ministry that carries the gospel of life to the humble, as well as to the rich. These colleges have given the State the majority of its teachers, and whatever good that is in them they gladly give to North Carolina.

It is useless to attempt to avoid or cover the fact that this class of citizens who have built these colleges, feels that the friends of the State schools have so managed as to secure unfair legislation in the educational work of the State. Many harsh words have been spoken, and motives have been too freely impugned. "Sectarian fanaticism," as Dr. George T. Winston characterized it in one of the Northern papers, has been too largely the spirit in which the subject has been discussed. These people are not fanatics, but feel that they have a righteous cause, and by open methods seek a just settlement of it.

The facts are these. There is a class of citizens who have built for themselves Christian colleges; there is a class of citizens who prefer the State colleges. It is but stating the truth to say that the first class is the larger, as is evident from the larger number who attend the church colleges, and the larger amount of money invested in them.

There is a difference of opinion in regard to the policy of the State in taxing the church college-class to give free education to the other class at the State schools. The church-citizens feel that as they have built colleges for themselves and voluntarily support them, that the other class of citizens should not manage to legislate themselves into an education at the expense of all the citizens. This is a plain proposition, and certainly the agitation for the past several years makes it worthy of legislative consideration.

There are those who would make it appear that it is an attaek on State colleges and an effort to overthrow them. This is rather an ingenious turn to give the matter, and would be worthy of consideration if it were as true as it is ingenious. Governor Carr insisted in his message that the people were the State, and that these church people were as much a part of the State as any others. It is little short of viiousness then to arraign them as enemies to the State because they do not approve of the educational policy of the minority. What they resolve in church conventions, they have a right to vote at the polls.

If our friends of secular education wish to continue the State colleges, no one objects. They have a right to patronize them, and to love them, as they do. I am certain that no man will blame them for it. But is it asking them too much to require students to pay tuition? It is not opposition to State colleges, but a clash in the opinions of two classes of citizens. This is the point to be considered, and in view of it settle the difficulty.

By the laws of 1887 free tuition is given at the University to cripples, school teachers, preachers' sons, and ministerial students. There is no reason why the three last classes should have special favors at the expense of the State, and the sons of farmers, mechanics, lawyers, physicians, hodcarriers and others be denied such rights. It is class legislation. The Baptist church doesn't wish to pay taxes to educate Methodist preachers, and no man will blame them. A school teacher is as able to pay for his higher education as a farmer's boy, who still wishes to be a farmer. The North Carolina Conference protested against this policy, and it is safe to say that its protest spoke the sentiments of a large majority of the voting population of the State.

A recent report from the University shows that 65 students receive tuition at the expense of the tax payers, or $3,900. That amount of taxes could have been turned to other uses, and no one would have been hurt. Had they paid tuition, the University could have run on that much less appropriation, or could have added to its equipments.

The friends of the church colleges do not feel that it is not a sound policy to tax them to support an unfair competition in education. The State rightly welcomes the building of a factory, or any other industrial institution by its private citizens, and would not think of taxing these owners to inaugurate a State factory to furnish free shirts to the people. Yet this is the very policy in education against which this large class of citizens protests. They are honest, and if, as some think, they are stupid. They have no scheme by which they hope to control your actions. They are common people, coming to you in open manner, asking you to remove a piece of legislation that is unfair.

Give your colleges that have been built by your people a fair opportunity by enacting no unfair law, and let them work out their destiny on their merits. They are willing for the friends of secular education to have all the University plant which they have helped to establish, but ask that they run it on its merits without giving free tuition to any at the expense of the christian college citizens.

This letter has been written with the simple view to urge the right consideration of the value of the church colleges to the State, and to set forth the true position of my Conference, and, I believe of the church colleges of the State.

Yours obediently,

JNO. C. KILGO.

THE LOUD BILL

In Which Book-Makers and Newspaper Men Are Interested.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—The Senate committee on postoffices and postroads will give a hearing Saturday to those interested in what is known as the "Loud bill," which defines more clearly the conditions under which publications shall be admitted to the mails as second class matter.

The principal changes from the existing law under this bill is the transfer from the second class, at one cent per pound, to the third class, at one cent for four ounces, of printed books issued as serials, sample copies of newspapers and newspapers returned to the publishers from agents.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, today in the Senat proposed several amendments to the Loud bill, one of which fixes the rate on Sunday papers at three cents per pound. Another allows sample copies to be carried at second class rates when they do not exceed one to ten of the number of any issue sent to actual subscribers.

54 Killed, 9 Wounded and 18 Prisoners.

Havana, Jan. 14.—Official reports continue to be received here detailing skirmishes in various parts of the island and destruction by the troops of large numbers of huts, infirmaries, tents, etc., and the capture of quantities of provisions and munitions of war. The aggregate losses of the rebels in these skirmishes in the provinces of Matanza, Havana and Pinar Del Rio were 54 killed, 9 wounded and 18 taken prisoners. In the province of Pinar Del Rio alone four camps with 400 huts were destroyed by the troops. The aggregate Spanish loss was two men killed and one officer and 51 privates wounded.

Nail Mills to Start Up.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 14.—After seven years the St. Joseph nail mills will be in operation about February 1. Charles Teil, of Kansas City, will operate the works and a large force of men will be employed.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

MAKES USE OF HIS VETO POWER

And a Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas will not be Made.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14. The President today returned to the House without his approval a bill "To Constitute a New Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas, and to Provide for the Holding of Terms of Court at Beaumont, Texas, and for the Appointment of a Clerk for said Court."

The President's objections to the measure are that parties having business in in the four courts of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas are not seriously inconvenienced under present arrangements; that the Federal Judge and District Attorney in that District express themselves in opposition to the bill as unnecessary and an interruption to the transaction of the large volume of business now pending; that forty two cases only have come from the counties composing the proposed new district during the last five years, and that the additional terms of court provided for in the bill would so interfere with the terms already appointed in the existing divisions that the proper administration of the civil as well as the criminal law would be impracticable.

AN ELECTRIC CAR

Plunges Down a Grade and Badly Injured Motorman and Passengers.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 14.—Early this morning an electric car crowded with passengers, on the Penn avenue line, became uncontrollable at the head of the heavy grade, west of Main street, and dashed down the grade. There is a sharp curve at Thirty fifth street, and the car jumped the track and struck end first against a large telegraph pole. The car was nearly split in two lengthwise. The motorman and three passengers were badly hurt, and a dozen or more were less seriously injured, chiefly in the way of bruises and by splinters and broken glass. Nobody was fatally hurt.

Gov. O'Ferrall Sick.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 14.—Governor O'Ferrall has been very sick for several days with grip, complicated with some kindey trouble, but is better tonight.

JUDGE SWEAT'S TRIAL

For Being Drunk on the Bench.

THE TRIAL OF JUDGE REESE

UPON THE SAME CHARGE GOES MERRILY ON.

Reese Damned Tom Watson and Said that "He Ought to be In Hell."

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 14.—The charge against Judge Seaborne Reese of being drunk on the bench, was taken up today by the House Committee. All the testimony related to the September term in court in Madison county last year. Several witnesses swore that the Judge's charge to the jury was unusual—more in the nature of a temperance lecture than a regular charge. Some witnesses stated that Judge Reese was drunk.

Berry Alexander, of Franklin county, stated that Judge Reese, speaking of Tom Watson, remarked: "Damn him, he ought to be in hell." There was a spirited debate between John D. Shannon, a witness and Senator Carter, the author of the charges. Senator Carter tried to get a direct answer from Mr. Shannon on Judge Reese's condition. Mr. Shannon answered that he would not swear that Judge Reese was either drunk or sober.

The Sheriff of Madison county stated that he took a gentleman's drink with Judge Reese on the morning the court was opened. He did not consider the Judge drunk, as his Honor shaved himself and opened court with the same hand. It came out in the testimony that the Judge's charge created a great deal of discussion. Some who heard it declared that it was a sermon. Others thought it was a moral lecture, and still others pronounced it a temperance address. Some said that the Judge was drunk at the time, and others answered that if it was true he ought to be kept drunk all the time, because his charge was a good one.

Other witnesses stated that it was a good thing, but in the wrong place. The Judge did not call the attention of the jury to all the law usually reviewed by Judges when addressing grand juries.

It was testified that the Judge said "dam" two or three times at dinner, but he was not boisterous.

This afternoon the committee took up the Sweat case again, and Bryan Collier, Col. T. Mills of Griffin; T. A. Parker of Paxley, and Jacob Beach of Glynn county, were examined. Collier was manager of the Wigwam hotel two years ago. He was informed by his housekeeper that Judge Sweat and Mrs. Crosby entered the hotel one afternoon by the back stairway, built for a fire escape and seldom used. They remained upstairs sometime and were in the Judge's room, but the door was not closed. Mr. Beach stated that Judge Reese was his guest at the hotel and he declared positively that nothing improper in the Judge's conduct during their stay at the resort occurred.

The investigation will be resumed tomorrow,

A NOVEL CASE

Growing Out of the Evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate Troops.

Richmond, Va, Jan. 14—The case of Wallace against the City of Richmond, decided in the Supreme Court of Appeals today, is a rather unique and interesting one. The night the city of Richmond was evacuated by the Confederate forces, the City Council ordered all the liquor stored in the wholesale houses here to be poured into the streets. The liquor thus destroyed embraced 85 barrels of whiskey belonging to G. A Wallace. In 1871 Wallace entered suit for the value of the whiskey, claiming that the Council had contracted to pay for the liquor destroyed. The court today decided in favor of the defendant, holding that the Council had no authority to make such a contract; that if the destruction was by order of the Commonwealth, the latter could not be sued, and that the destruction was in the interest of the public good, and for the purpose of preventing riot and mob rule

The Farmers of Virginia.

Richmond, Jan. 14.—The State Board of Agriculture, which has been in session here since yesterday, transacting principally routine business, this afternoon adopted the following resolution offered by Col. A. S. Buford:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the probable utility and practicability of securing during the ensuing spring a large and representative convention of the farmers of Virginia, or of the several States of the Union, with power to act on the subject as they shall deem best."

Col. Buford, in explaining the object of the resolution, called attention to the fact that most of the professions and trades had their regular gatherings in which measures for the betterment of their respective conditions were discussed, and his desire, he said, was to bring about a similar movement among the farmers, not only of this State, but of the entire Union.

Messrs. Hurt, Hine and Commissioner Whitehead were appointed members of the committee, with Col. Buford as ex-officio chairman.

LIKE Lincoln and Jackson, Senator Pritchard is one of the people.

SENATORIAL CONTEST

In Illinois has Taken an Unexpected Turn.

THE MADDEN FLAG LOWERED

COOK COUNTY TRYING TO AGREE ON A CANDIDATE.

Ex-Congressman Mason is Likely to be that Man—Hitt, Wallerton and Carr in the Race.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—The Senatorial fight reached white heat in the capitol today. The collapse of the Madden strength had been foreshadowed before early morning by the desertion of the machine by nine Cook county members, notably Representative Nohe, who is chairman of the House caucus, and was supposed to have been elected in the interests of the Chicago aldermen. Just before 8 o'clock tonight the white flag of surrender was raised by Madden in a letter, withdrawing from the race and capitulating in favor of his chief opponent, ex Congressman William E. Mason, of Chicago.

The withdrawal of Madden was quickly followed by similar action on the part of Hon. David T. Littler, who also retired from the contest in favor of Mr Mason. This left the ex-Congressman by far the leader of the active candidates—Hon. Clark E Carr, Congressman Hitt and Samuel Wallerton. Before the withdrawal of Madden and Littler, 59 votes were claimed for Mason by the anti-Madden committee of Chicago citizens who came here to encompass his defeat.

The surrender of Madden was forced by the realization of his followers in Cook county that the machine had not the power to make him United States Senator. When this fact was driven home to wavering Madden men they broke from the control of the Cook county organization.

Ernest G. Schubert, the defeated Cook county candidate for the machine for Speaker, was the first one to fire a warning gun into a camp of Madden managers. Speaking for the twenty four members who had stood by him in the speakership fight, he notified Alderman Madden that he could no longer control the Cook county delegates.

Acting on the suggestion of Representative Schubert that the Cook county men should get together and agree on some man who could be nominated, a secret caucus of that delegation was immediately called after the Madden flag was lowered, to agree on a course to be pursued. The claim was made that Mason would get fourteen of the freed Madden votes and that Cook county would unite on his support rather than let the senatorship go to the country.

OVER PRODUCTION

The Cause of the Bad Condition of the Milling Interest.

Boston, Jan. 14—There is every prospect that New England is on the verge of another mill curtailment, although not to as large an extent probably as occurred during last summer Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, treasurer of the Amoskeag mills, says:

"Business has been so bad for the last few weeks that a curtailment of production seems almost necessary. The Fall River mills appear to be the greatest sufferers, but all lines are suffering from over-production. I am in hopes of some improvement in the Spring, but as yet there are no signs of any, and it certainly should be apparent by this time."

The great demand for our wheat is a very favorable sign and should help the situation. The situation is, however, a poor one. The impoverishment of the country prevents the people from using goods of which they were formerly large consumers, and in consequence we have an over production in all commodities The only remedy apparent is the curtailment in production, and I think it will have to come shortly in some of the mills which have been unable to sell their good.

"If a curtailment is made each mill will probably take its own course Some mills may think it cheaper to shut down entirely for a time, while others may think it cheaper to keep running on forty hours or less a week."

Securing Creditors.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 14—H. S. Robinson & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, filed three trust mortages this morning securing creditors for liabilities aggregating $138 365. The Union Trust Company is named as trustee. The first mortgage secures local bank for $49 000 The Second mortgage secures the United States Rubber Company for about $49 000. The third mortgage is for $41,076 and secures eastern creditors. The principal creditors secured by the third mortgage are Collum, Fuller & Co., Boston; Esterbrook & Anderson Shoe Company, Boston; Portsmouth (N H.) Sohe Company, and J E Bacon & Co. An effort is being made to secure extensions, and if these are granted the firm may be able to satisfy all claims, dollar for dollar.

THE POPULISTS STILL CAUCUSING.

The Majority Faction Hold Their Regular Nightly Meetings.

The majority caucus held forth again last night in the Senate chamber. They are conducting nightly sessions now. Certainly one caucus a day must be held, this is a necessity. The attendance was smaller than on the previous meeting. Several who were not members of the legislature were present. Dr. Cyrus Thompson spent a short while among them, and so did Congressman Strowd. Senator Butler and Mr. Ayer attended, and of course it goes without saying that Otho Wilson was there The caucus met about 8 o'clock and, with frequent recesses, adjourned at 12:20. Senator Butler made a talk in the early part of the meeting It was not a set speech. He said that this was the time to find out who the true Populists were and to discover who were sailing under false colors At eleven o'clock they had done nothing.

At one time they sent out for a gentleman to come in and whistle and sing for them. At a late hour Senator Butler and some of the chosen ones held a separate meeting below, and after these returned and a few remarks were made the meeting ended. No stone is left, being left unturned, to get back the minority.

The statement was made that Dr. D Reid Parker and Mr. G. L. Hardison, of the minority faction, returned unconditionally to the majority caucus.

Col. A. W. Butler, the handsome and genial representative of Forbs & Co., of Richmond, Va., arrived in the city yesterday and is at the Park. Col Butler in speaking of THE TRIBUNE said: "I think THE TRIBUNE one of the brightest dailies in the State of North Carolina, and I find that it has many friends who are going to support it in a manner that will be very pleasant to the management" Col Butler is one of the most congenial and best known traveling men in the State. He always has a fund of good jokes for his friends.

Hal. W. Ayer, the new Auditor, will not appoint the Pension Clerk for his office until after the Legislature adjourns.

THE MONETARY GENTLEMEN

WHO HAVE BEEN DEVISING WAYS AND MEANS

To Enlighten the World on the Financial Question, Have Gone Home.

Indianapolis, Ind, Jan. 14—The delegates to the Monetary Convention who did not leave for their homes last night departed today. Congressman Walker, who enlivened the proceedings by opposing the plan which was finally adopted, started for Washington this afternoon. Congressman Fowler also went east today. C. Stewart Patterson, the chairman of the convention, left for Philadelphia this morning. He will announce the names of the fifteen members of the executive committee in about one week. It is expected that he will select representative men from all sections of the country and will as certain their willingness to serve before naming them.

Mr. H H. Hanna, Mr. M. E Ingalls and other members of the committee which arranged for the convention were at the rooms of the executive committee today. All expressed themselves as satisfied with the action of the convention

The Pope Declined to Ratify.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 14.—It is stated that Abbe Proulx, who was sent to Rome by Premier Laurier to have the settlement of the Manitoba school question ratified by the vatican, has returned without accomplishing his mission. The pope, it is said, declined to ratify the settlement and left the bishops of Quebec and the Dominion free to pursue what they regard as the right course. The views of the bishops, it is understood, will be made known in a mandament which will be read in all Catholic churches next Sunday.

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Hagey King Heaters

The greatest wood stove on earth. Lowest prices guaranteed.

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Columns for Buildings, Caps and Bases, Sash Weights, Cotton Planters, Plows and Plow Castings, Fire Dogs, and all kinds of Castings.

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Manufacturing Stationers.

Headquarters for Stationery, Office and School Supplies a Specialty.

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EVERY BUSINESS MAN must have Blank Books, and we are able to furnish anything you may wish in this line. A very large stock of all the standard books always on hand, and all those requiring special ruling or printing made on short notice.

COUNTY OFFICER would do well by themselves and by us, to place their orders directly with us, or get our prices before buying elsewhere. By so doing we save you three things—worry, delay, money.

RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,

131 Fayetteville Street. *W. G. SEPARK, Manager.*

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HOME-MADE FERTILIZERS!

They are Good! Better!! Best!!!

Eclipse Amoniated Guano.
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Sterling High-Grade Acid Phosphate, and others.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works

RALEIGH, N. C.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 15, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:50 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:18 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:10 p m
Ar. Walnut Cove	4:35 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:38 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:10 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:35 p m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:10 p m
Lv. Climax	12:41 p m
Ar. Sanford	2:35 p m
Lv. Sanford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4;18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	3:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:08 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv Hope Mills	4:42 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:20 p m
Lv. Climax	4:15 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:00 p m

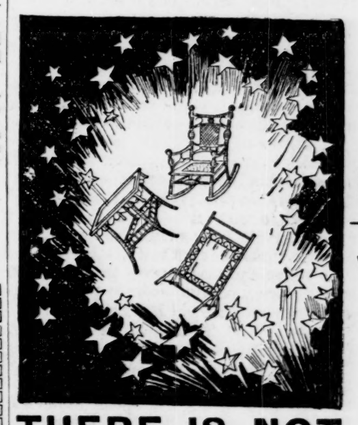
NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air-Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass Agt.



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A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

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SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, NORFOLK, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, NEW

Schedule in Effect November 1st, 18

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1:26 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points north. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and day coaches Atlanta to Washington, parlor cars Washington to New York. Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10:40 a. m., Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2:05 p. m., New York 4:53 p. m. Also for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

11:31 A. M. DAILY.

For Henderson, Weldon, Scotland Neck, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Old Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore, with Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for Washington; with N. Y. P. & N. Railroad for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck line for Greenville, Washington and Portsmouth.

Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

6:00 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby, Chester, Clinton, Greenwood, Abbeville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and all points south and southwest through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington and Atlanta, connecting directly at Union depot, Atlanta, with diverging lines; also Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all intermediate stations. Connects at Union station, Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenvills, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 A. M. DAILY.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

5:55 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.

Magnificent Pullman vestibuled trains. No extra fare.

Apply to ticket agent, or to

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HERE'S A CHANCE FOR YOU!

DO YOU RIDE A WHEEL?

DO YOU WANT TO?

The Raleigh DAILY TRIBUNE Will Give a SPLENDID BICYCLE

TO SOME SMART, HUSTLING BOY OR GIRL.

It is not something you can get for nothing, but it will take some work, a little patience and a little time.

To the boy or girl who solicits and brings to this office the names of the greatest number of subscriptions by APRIL 1, 1897, THE TRIBUNE will give a

HANDSOME BICYCLE.

To the boy or girl who brings the second greatest number THE TRIBUNE will give

A SILVER WATCH.

THE CONDITIONS.

Each Name must be accompanied by Fifty Cents for one month's subscription. If a subscription is for three months, it will count as three names; for six months, six names, etc.

All subscriptions must be given to the office the day the party subscribes, so that the paper will start at once. Subscriptions out of the city count as well as in the city.

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Can get blanks at **THE TRIBUNE** office, 122 Fayetteville Street. Call at any time—the earlier the better, so you will get started quick.

Ten Per Cent. of all subscriptions received by boys and girls, who do not get a prize, will be paid them, so

Their Work Will Not Be For Naught.

LEGISLATORS ATTENTION

Is Called to the Cause of Education.

SEVENTEEN OUT OF TWENTY COLLEGES

IN THE STATE ARE OWNED BY CHURCH SOCIETIES.

There Are More Than a Million Dollars Invested in These Colleges—Advancement in this Direction is Asked.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Honorable Sirs: The question of education is being pressed upon your consideration with more than ordinary zeal. There are certain features of the subject that make it a delicate one, requiring the calmest consideration. That the church colleges may be rightly represented I have addressed to you this open letter, praying that you will give it such consideration as the facts may suggest.

The large majority of higher educational work in our State is done by the churches, at no expense to the treasury of the State. Of twenty colleges in North Carolina, the churches own seventeen; eight male and nine female. There are more than a million dollars invested in these colleges, and more than two thousand students are matriculated in them, while probably three thousand, or more, have been graduated from them. They therefore represent by far the largest higher educational interest of our State, and deserve highest consideration and esteem by all friends of education. There are some facts that I deem it important to present to you, feeling sure that it is your desire to advance every interest that seeks to develop the resources of North Carolina.

Taking Wake Forest, Trinity and Davidson Colleges as leading representatives of the church colleges in our State, and recognizing that all the other church colleges have equal claims to consideration, it will be easy to investigate the question, and to determine the merits of these schools.

These three colleges belong to the three largest religious bodies in the State. The Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches have more than 350,000 actual communicants in North Carolina, and have an adherency of three times that number. They have between 1,500 and 2,000 preachers scattered through the counties of the State, and several million dollars worth of property. It is easy to see that representing the religious faith of this large proportion of our people that the sentiment of these churches is of prime importance. Governor Carr rightly declared, in his recent message that they were a part of the State, and that belonging to the church and speaking through the church, did not vitiate the value of their words. They are identified with all the successes and failures of North Carolina, and by every test have illustrated their patriotism.

While these three colleges do not represent all of the State, yet they represent a larger investment of money than the University of the State. The endowment of these schools is as follows: Wake Forest, $190,000; Davidson, $108,000 and Trinity, $125,000, making a total of $402,000. The annual expenditures amount to more than $60,000. They employ 35 teachers, and their college plants are valued at nearly $500,000. Their libraries contain 33,000 volumes. If the statistics of the other church colleges were in my possession, these facts would be greatly increased in their significance.

Governor Carr's message shows that there are 266 students in the four classes at the University, while there are 550 in the classes of these colleges. A very large per cent. of these young men are not able to attend the University, but find it possible to attend these colleges, and while I do not like to apparently give emphasis to the limited means of college students, for among them are found the college heroes, yet fully 30 per cent. of them are wholly or in part educating themselves. I feel sure that the majority of students who are educating themselves find it easier to make their way at church colleges, where no social extravagances either necessitate the expenditure of money or force them into a different social circle. It might prove a lasting benefit for your Honorable Body to investigate some of these facts. Certainly it is not asking too much of you to recognize, and assist by repealing all unfavorable legislation, these colleges upon which so many of our sons depend for higer education.

There was a cause for the origin of these colleges. Their enemies have been pleased to find the cause in sectarian intrigue, and have spent much unkind criticism upon the motives of those citizens who, out of their means, have given them voluntary support. I need not remind you that such a purpose could never have inspired the love and self-sacrifice which these colleges represent. The best men the South ever produced have stood by them on half paid salaries, and out of their sacrifice have come many of our best citizens. The State cannot provide for religious education. The peculiar type of our government renders it impossible. The Bible cannot be put into State schools as a text book without violating the constitution, which guarantees religious liberty and security against taxation for religious promulgation. The State rightly declines to formulate for itself a religious creed, and it is one of the greatest boons of American life to allow each citizen full liberty in such matters. But the State recognizes the necessity of religion in its development, and looks to the church for its promulgation. Through these years the church has been faithful to this opportunity, and today we have churches and preachers in every community in our noble Commonwealth. There came a time when these citizens who belonged to these churches felt a desire to have their sons and daughters given a positively Christian education. They as citizens had a right to all the immunities of the State colleges, but these colleges did not supply the demand of this class of citizens, and in the nature of the case, could not supply it. There was but one thing to be done, put their hands in their pockets and build them schools to their liking. This, they did. In doing it they did not ask the State to aid them with its funds, but gathered pennies and dollars from everywhere, and put them into their colleges. Because they set up housekeeping for themselves, did not diminish their rights as citizens, but it did relieve the State of the financial burden of their education, a policy which sound civil economy always applauds. This is the simple purpose that gave origin to Wake Forest, Trinity, Davidson, Elon, Catawba and the others. They have done the State no harm, I will leave you to judge whether they have done it any good.

These colleges belong in the truest sense to the people, the plain church people, and they are the dearest idols of these people. It is true that these people have more love for these colleges, built out of their gifts, and standing for the religion by which they live and with which they expect to die, than they can possibly feel for institutions that represent their political feelings. You cannot blame them, and if it is a crime, they cannot help it. They stay at home, without any desire for public position, and toil and economize to send their sons and daughters to the schools they have built, and about the only college man that ever goes into their humble country homes is the preacher, or perchance their church college president, who preached that day at the little country church. For these are the colleges that have made the ministry that carries the gospel of life to the humble, as well as to the rich. These colleges have given the State the majority of its teachers, and whatever good that is in them they gladly give to North Carolina.

It is useless to attempt to avoid or cover the fact that this class of citizens who have built these colleges, feels that the friends of the State schools have so managed as to secure unfair legislation in the educational work of the State. Many harsh words have been spoken, and motives have been too freely impugned. "Sectarian fanaticism," as Dr. George T. Winston characterized it in one of the Northern papers, has been too largely the spirit in which the subject has been discussed. These people are not fanatics, but feel that they have a righteous cause, and by open methods seek a just settlement of it.

The facts are these. There is a class of citizens who have built for themselves Christian colleges; there is a class of citizens who prefer the State colleges. It is but stating the truth to say that the first class is the larger, as is evident from the larger number who attend the church colleges, and the larger amount of money invested in them.

There is a difference of opinion in regard to the policy of the State in taxing the church college-class to give free education to the other class at the State schools. The church-citizens feel that as they have built colleges for themselves and voluntarially support them, that the other class of citizens should not manage to legislate themselves into an education at the expense of all the citizens. This is a plain proposition, and certainly the agitation for the past several years makes it worthy of legislative consideration.

There are those who would make it appear that it is an attaek on State colleges and an effort to overthrow them. This is rather an ingenious turn to give the matter, and would be worthy of consideration if it were as true as it is ingenious. Governor Carr insisted in his message that the people were the State, and that these church people were as much a part of the State as any others. It is little short of viciousness then to arraign them as enemies to the State because they do not approve of the educational policy of the minority. What they resolve in church conventions, they have a right to vote at the polls.

If our friends of secular education wish to continue the State colleges, no one objects. They have a right to patronize them, and to love them, as they do. I am certain that no man will blame them for it. But is it asking them too much to require students to pay tuition? It is not opposition to State colleges, but a clash in the opinions of two classes of citizens. This is the point to be considered, and in view of it settle the difficulty.

By the laws of 1887 free tuition is given at the University to cripples, school teachers, preachers' sons, and ministerial students. There is no reason why the three last classes should have special favors at the expense of the State, and the sons of farmers, mechanics, lawyers, physicians, hodcarriers and others be denied such rights. It is class legislation. The Baptist church doesn't wish to pay taxes to educate Methodist preachers, and no man will blame them. A school teacher is as able to pay for his higher education as a farmer's boy, who still wishes to be a farmer. The North Carolina Conference protested against this policy, and it is safe to say that its protest spoke the sentiments of a large majority of the voting population of the State.

A recent report from the University shows that 65 students receive tuition at the expense of the tax payers, or $3,900. That amount of taxes could have been turned to other uses, and no one would have been hurt. Had they paid tuition, the University could have run on that much less appropriation, or could have added to its equipments.

The friends of the church colleges do not feel that it is not a sound policy to tax them to support an unfair competition in education. The State rightly welcomes the building of a factory, or any other industrial institution by its private citizens, and would not think of taxing these owners to inaugurate a State factory to furnish free shirts to the people. Yet this is the very policy in education against which this large class of citizens protests. They are honest, and if, as some think, they are stupid. They have no scheme by which they hope to control your actions. They are common people, coming to you in open manner, asking you to remove a piece of legislation that is unfair.

Give your colleges that have been built by your people a fair opportunity by enacting no unfair law, and let them work out their destiny on their merits. They are willing for the friends of secular education to have all the University plant which they have helped to establish, but ask that they run it on its merits without giving free tuition to any at the expense of the christian college citizens.

This letter has been written with the simple view to urge the right consideration of the value of the church colleges to the State, and to set forth the true position of my Conference, and, I believe of the church colleges of the State.

Yours obediently,

JNO. C. KILGO.

THE LOUD BILL

In Which Book-Makers and Newspaper Men Are Interested.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—The Senate committee on postoffices and postroads will give a hearing Saturday to those interested in what is known as the "Loud bill," which defines more clearly the conditions under which publications shall be admitted to the mails as second class matter.

The principal changes from the existing law under this bill is the transfer from the second class, at one cent per pound, to the third class, at one cent for four ounces, of printed books issued as serials, sample copies of newspapers and newspapers returned to the publishers from agents.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, today in the Senat proposed several amendments to the Loud bill, one of which fixes the rate on Sunday papers at three cents per pound. Another allows sample copies to be carried at second class rates when they do not exceed one to ten of the number of any issue sent to actual subscribers.

54 Killed, 9 Wounded and 18 Prisoners.

Havana, Jan. 14.—Official reports continue to be received here detailing skirmishes in various parts of the island and destruction by the troops of large numbers of huts, infirmaries, tents, etc., and the capture of quantities of provisions and munitions of war. The aggregate losses of the rebels in these skirmishes in the provinces of Matanza, Havana and Pinar Del Rio were 54 killed, 9 wounded and 18 taken prisoners. In the province of Pinar Del Rio alone four camps with 400 huts were destroyed by the troops. The aggregate Spanish loss was two men killed and one officer and 51 privates wounded.

Nail Mills to Start Up.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 14.—After seven years the St. Joseph nail mills will be in operation about February 1. Charles Teil, of Kansas City, will operate the works and a large force of men will be employed.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

MAKES USE OF HIS VETO POWER

And a Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas will not be Made.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14. The President today returned to the House without his approval a bill "To Constitute a New Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas, and to Provide for the Holding of Terms of Court at Beaumont, Texas, and for the Appointment of a Clerk for said Court."

The President's objections to the measure are that parties having business in in the four courts of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas are not seriously inconvenienced under present arrangements; that the Federal Judge and District Attorney in that District express themselves in opposition to the bill as unnecessary and an interruption to the transaction of the large volume of business now pending; that forty two cases only have come from the counties composing the proposed new district during the last five years, and that the additional terms of court provided for in the bill would so interfere with the terms already appointed in the existing divisions that the proper administration of the civil as well as the criminal law would be impracticable.

AN ELECTRIC CAR

Plunges Down a Grade and Badly Injured Motorman and Passengers.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 14.—Early this morning an electric car crowded with passengers, on the Penn avenue line, became uncontrollable at the head of the heavy grade, west of Main street, and dashed down the grade. There is a sharp curve at Thirty fifth street, and the car jumped the track and struck end first against a large telegraph pole. The car was nearly split in two lengthwise. The motorman and three passengers were badly hurt, and a dozen or more were less seriously injured, chiefly in the way of bruises and by splinters and broken glass. Nobody was fatally hurt.

Gov. O'Ferrall Sick.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 14.—Governor O'Ferrall has been very sick for several days with grip, complicated with some kindey trouble, but is better tonight.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY

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The Only Paper in the State taking the full Southern Associated Press Dispatches.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1897.

REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.

Our Democratic friends make much of the bank and business failures which are published in the newspapers from time to time, and yell: "Where is the McKinley prosperity?" This query is remarkable, from the fact that the howlers have just discovered that banks and business houses in the United States fail, or ever did fail. They do not refer to the fact that these failures are about in proportion, in corresponding time, to failures heretofore. When was there a time when there were no failures of this character reported? There never was such a time, and the failures occurring now are only in consequence of bad management, rascality in business, incompetency or an effort to do a big business upon small or bogus capital, and there is no significance to be attached to them. They have nothing to do with the general state of trade, and these failures do not disturb trade in the least.

But our Democratic friends and newspapers fail to lay any stress upon the numerous fires kindled in furnaces, that start the great wheels of factory industry in motion and set to work the thousands upon thousands of idle hands, furnishing sustenance and comfort to many times more human beings—women and children. Oh, no, they are particular to be painfully silent upon this part of the world's means of livelihood. Volumes could be written of the hundreds, ah, thousands of factories and places of industry that have started their fires since McKinley's election. There is not a day but there is happy news of this character. We remember soon after the election that the report went flying over the wires from Wheeling, W. Va., that factories and mills had started up in and about that city that would employ 50,000 men who had been out of employment for months, some for years. As true of this one place, so has it been true of every other place in the United States. where there are factories and mills.

The starting of these, and putting to work the millions of men, women and children since McKinley's election *does* have some effect upon the business interests of the country. It DOES mean prosperity to those splendid men—mechanics, artisans and laborers; *does* mean food, clothing and happiness to millions of women and children. This is what is meant by Republican prosperity, and it cannot be contradicted, except by falsehood and misrepresentation.

Compared to all this, the bank and business failures, are as a drop of water to the ocean. One defrauds a few, comparatively speaking, depositors, not through business interests, but fraud and mismanagement of business. It affects but little the comonality, but, on the other hand, purifies business and compels other bankers and business men to speculate less and better manage their affairs.

CLOSING an editorial upon Gov. Russell's inaugural address, the Charlotte *Observer* says: "The message as a whole does not leave a good impression upon a Democrat, but it presents many excellent points and lacks neither vigor nor grace of style."

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

We see that Senator Barker, of Lincoln county, has introduced a resolution to the effect that a committee on printing shall be appointed who shall let out the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder, but that committee may not be compelled to give all the work to one man or firm, but can let the work out in jobs.

This is indeed a "jobbing" measure. An old axiom, and a true one, is: "What is every man's business is no man's business." The committee may believe that this is the most economical plan, but it is easy to show that such is not the case. The bids coming from half a dozen printing establishments, according to this plan, no printer can afford, or will he bid below a marginal figure in order to get the work, but must bid enough upon all classes of work so that there will be a reasonable profit. On the other hand, if the bid should go to one man, there are classes of the work that could and would be shaded, because of the reasonable profit on other classes, therefore, there would be a saving to the State and no loss to the printer. The contemplated plan is unfair to the bidders and no advantage to the State.

Gov. Carr shows in his message that in the past two years the printing let out to the lowest bidder is more expensive by $8,000 than upon the old plan of electing a Public Printer.

The Public Printer is the better plan, as it will be found in the end. But the trouble is, there are visionary ideas springing up among new members who have had no experience in this line of work and cannot be expected to see the effect of the scheme.

Say this plan is adopted, its apparent object seems to be to give "everybody" a little public sop, which idea will not meet the approbation of the public, nor will it be approved by the printers.

It is impossible for the committee to figure out a saving to the State upon this proposed plan, and we predict that if they insist upon this plan they will reject all the bids, as they will discover that the cost will be in excess of that of the past two years, which was in excess of the two years previous to that.

If it is the object of the committee to "favor" all the printers in the city, so that Republicans, Democrats, Populists and Independents can get a little public patronage "for party services," they will make a grave mistake.

THE TIDE SETTING IN.

Governor Russell has received a letter from Mr. Albert L. Rice, of New York, a railroad promoter, who says that he can raise one half the money to build a road if the people of the State will raise the other half.

Because the Governor is opposed to the lease of the North Carolina Road to the Southern Company is no reason to believe he is opposed to competing lines or the building of other roads based upon a proposition such as the above. It gives the people of the State an equal chance with the "other fellow" at least.

The feature, however, that we are mostly interested in at this time is the fact that a Republican Governor has hardly had time to put his house in order before there comes word from the outside expressing a desire to invest capital in North Carolina

This is only the beginning. The Governor will receive many such letters. As we said in yesterday's TRIBUNE, this is the State and administration's opportunity.

The State having pronounced in favor of the Republican party, people in the East and North feel that there is less prejudice and more favorable opportunities to invest capital. Whether this be true or not, it is a fact that it is so regarded in the North country.

If our people are wise they will take advantage of this opportunity to increase population and the wealth of the State.

IF YOU get a letter with a Cuban stamp on it, it's a go, says the Post-office Department at Washington. The Cubans are making progress. They are having a little independence all their own.

NOT A WORD OF TRUTH IN IT.

From the Statesville Landmark.

"But in the campaign of last year he (Senator Pritchard) committed himself unreservedly to the National Republican platform, the financial plank specifically, and however vehemently the fact may be denied now it remains a fact that in his speeches he ridiculed and belittled the free silver idea."

Ignorance is bliss, and it applies to the writer of the above extract, for if he were not ignorant he would be a knave. There is not a word of truth in the above, as published. We not only read Senator Pritchard's position upon the Republican platform in his great speech at Hendersonville in opening the State campaign, but we had the pleasure of introducing the gentleman to six thousand people that had gathered to listen to him, and heard the speech, and in our issue of last Sunday we published what the Senator did say, and while he stood upon the platform he was emphatically opposed to the gold standard, exclusively, and favored bi-metallism as he does now. Senator Pritchard at no time and upon no occasion ridiculed or belittled the free silver idea.

The Senator's position is distorted for the sole purpose of defeating him by the deflection of free silver Populist votes. But we are happy to say the Populists who are standing by Pritchard are not men to be led off on a false scent. They are men who know current history and know how to stand by an honest agreement.

THE EDITORIAL VEST POCKET.

If the *News and Observer* is carrying around in its vest pocket such damning evidence against Populists in the way of Mark Hanna's money, why does it not produce it? A suffering, waiting public is pining to read it. We have the temerity to say that the *News and Observer* has no such evidence. As a newspaper man, had we such choice matter for publication—such a rich "scoop" in our possession—we certainly should startle the world by its production. Why, it would be worth dollars upon dollars. It would be newspaper enterprise. And then, if we had it in our possession, as a newspaper man, and desired to withhold it from the public "for the good of the State," nary-a-word would we say about it; for it would only be second-hand if we did. News told before publication is no news. Therefore, the public can rest assured that the *News and Observer* has no such important evidence against our Populist friends.

NOT ALL THAT WAY.

Charlotte Observer.

It is a lot of fun to a middle-of-the road Democrat to peep through the fence and watch the slugging match that is in progress at Raleigh, for his enjoyment of the match is undisturbed by any concern on his part as to which of the sluggers wins.

It is true there are Democrats in the Senate and House who are indifferent to the contest except as in the way referred to by the *Charlotte Observer;* but there are other Democrats who are not content in "looking through the fence," but line themselves up alongside the Dem.-Pops, and poke them in the ribs and urge them to hold out to the "bitter end," and then there are other Democrats who are so intensely interested in the defeat of Senator Pritchard, that they hesitate in nothing, and are illustrious in formulating plans and counterplans for the benefit of the anti-s, hoping that something will turn up.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE UNIVERSITY.

The *Wilmington Messenger* in its issue of January 14th, speaking of Governor Russell's address, has the following to say, editorially about his words on the State University:

"Another very intelligent and patriotic element will rejoice in his wise and noble manlike, advanced views as to the University of North Carolina, that has done more for North Carolina than all of the colleges combined, that has a splendid record of more than one hundred years of usefulness, that has graduated more men who rose to distinction in church and state than any other literary institution in the entire South, with only the one possible exception of the University of Virginia. The broad-gauged, liberal, progressive men of North Carolina will never agree to smite this great State institution, its highest and most glorious ornament, under the pleas advanced by its enemies. The right movement would be to broaden its foundations and widen its doors and make it hospitable to all ingenuous and aspiring youth from all States and all lands. It ought to have schools for all languages, arts, sciences, literatures. Governor Russell has set a manly, high example in his admirable words in behalf of the University."

CAN'T BREAK THE CORDON.

The friends of Senator Pritchard have never wavered in their belief that he would succeed himself, notwithstanding the combinations and harrassing circumstances that have surrounded the contest.

At this date there is not, as we see, a shadow of doubt of the Senator's re-election. Those Populists who adhere to the agreement of 1894 and that of a later date, cannot be turned from their allegiance to Mr. Pritchard.

Next Tuesday will begin the legislative battle. At the present, Senator Pritchard is the only caucus candidate of any party.

Who the Democrats will nominate, either acting independently or jointly with those Populists who refuse to support Senator Pritchard is not discoverable.

Of course these gentlemen hope to break the cordon that now surrounds Senator Pritchard, but they have failed to find a weak place upon which to charge.

There have been skirmishes by day and by night. In fact, there has been no cessation of firing along their scattering lines with their little pop-guns. (That isn't a joke). And there are no killed nor wounded to mark their feeble efforts.

Every Republican will be found, on next Monday, in line. The splendid squadron of Populist allies who have volunteered their services for action, will align themselves with the Republicans, and make one gallant charge and rout the enemy. We speak felicitously because we feel happy over the situation.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

Senator Platt is his own successor to the United States Senate. Platt is a remarkable man, and does things in a remarkable manner. Not a candidate and yet a candidate. His name was not presented to the caucus before the balloting began, the only candidate formally placed in nomination being Joseph H. Choate, of New York city. The nomination was made just a half hour after the caucus convened. Platt's name was not mentioned until after the roll-call had begun.

Such a condition has never before been presented in party politics in New York State. Mr. Platt has steadfastly said that he was not a candidate, and the programme carried out by the party leaders to night was in defiance of his wishes. As one of the prominent leaders said: "We will let Mr. Choate's friends do the talking and we will do the voting."

Mr. Choate only received four votes, but this was four more than Mr. Platt's friends had figured out for him.

The caucus also nominated Chester S. Lord, managing editor of the New York *Sun*, to be the regent of the State University to fill a vacancy. No other candidate was named and the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the caucus for Mr. Lord.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

The *Caucasian* forgets, in its criticism of THE TRIBUNE, that the Populists who favor Pritchard's election are not bolters in the common acceptation of the term, but men who had made an agreement and had the manhood to stand by it. Their position was understood when elected to the Legislature, and when Mr. Butler applied the party whip-lash and gag they objected to that gentleman's absolute authority over them. It was a personal and not a party matter.

In Good Condition.

Baltimore Sun.

This country was never in a better position for a renewal of business activity than now if only the soundness of our currency were assured. The present stagnation can hardly be cured till the principle which was triumphed at the elections last November is loyally acted upon by the Democrats and pottering with inflationists is ended.

That Worm-eaten Proposition.

From the Buffalo Express.

Redfield Proctor is too bright a man to bother with that worm-eaten proposition to elect the President for a single term of six years. It has no vitality in it.

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S GOOD FAITH.

Some little time ago the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Messenger* had an interview with Maj. H. L. Grant, which we reproduce for the history that is in it, and because it is interesting reading just at this time:

"H. L. Grant arrived here to-day from Washington. He says he sees no reason to alter his former assertion that Pritchard's re-election is certain His talk about Senator Butler is plain. He says he believes the Populists are men of honor, who will stick to the compact. He says Butler has abandoned the idea of being a presidential nominee four years hence, but has fixed his eyes on the Vice-Presidency; that he aspires to be the Matt Ransom of North Carolina politics and to have Democrats follow in his train; that to secure this end and influence he will, if he can do so, put up Julian S. Carr as nominee for Senator to succeed Pritchard; that Butler's only hope to get the nomination for the Vice-Presidency is to get the indorsement of North Carolina Democrats, as he cannot hope to get that of the Republicans.

Grant gives me for the first time a remarkably interesting bit of inside history regarding Butler's election. He says that on Sunday before the Senatorial caucus was held, a combination was made to give Pritchard the long term. Grant pledged his support to Butler for the long term with the distinct understanding and pledge by Butler that co-operation should continue in 1896, and that Senator Pritchard should be re-elected for another term, Bringing his hand down on the table, Major Grant said: "Yes, and I will swear to every word of what occurred between Butler and myself on this occasion." He says one of the most prominent Democrats in North Carolina at that time approached Pritchard and made a proposition that if he (Pritchard) would be the candidate for the long term he would guarantee sufficient Democratic votes to elect him. Pritchard's reply was: "I have entered into this co-operation movement in good faith and intend to be loyal to my Populist friends who made the present condition possible. I will not under any consideration be a party to such a combination, and if elected would positively decline to accept the place." Grant says when the Legislature meets Pritchard will state his position to it and will pledge himself to do everything to secure international action for silver and, this failing, to vote for it as an independent proposition.

PRESS NOTICES.

North Carolinian.

Just before going to press we received a copy of the RALEIGH TRIBUNE, the new Republican daily just started at the State Capital. It makes a neat appearance and is full of matter with the "right ring." Subscription, $6 a year.

Charlotte Observer.

The first number of the RALEIGH TRIBUNE, the new Republican daily, is to hand. It is eight pages, six columns to the page, and makes a handsome appearance. Its editorial page is well written, its news columns are filled with live stuff, the paper is well put together, and there is every evidence that newspaper men have hold of it. Mr. Hayward, the editor, and Mr. Kenyon, the manager, are Western gentlemen, experienced in the business. Times have changed somewhat in North Carolina since Billy Smith remarked, twenty five years ago, in reply to a solicitation that he take stock in a Republican paper to be established, that there was no need to print a paper for a party which couldn't read. The TRIBUNE will perhaps add something to the gayety of nations and we hope that in a financial way it will do well.

Wilmington Messenger.

The new Republican newspaper and organ at Raleigh made its appearance on Sunday. It is an eight-page paper, six columns to the page, price $6 a year. The editor-in chief's name does not appear or any of the names of the staff. The initial number is running over with news, is boldly and ably edited, and makes a fine start. We read the introductory editorials. They are in lively style and the tone is good—self-respecting, decent, courteous, urbane. We like it. THE TRIBUNE—may it prove indeed a "Tribune" of the people—begins well surely, and we trust it will help to build up in all particulars North Carolina and be a faithful watchman, preventing as far as it can any detriment befalling the State. The *Messenger* will co-operate with it in all well-directed and properly inspired efforts to advance all material, educational and religious interests and to place North Carolina on a higher vantage ground of success.

"HIGH-HANDED TYRANNY."

Charlotte Observer.

"I have rebelled against high handed tyranny!" exclaimed Senator McCaskey, as he stalked out of the Populist caucus last Friday night. We have always had an abounding faith that they would see it that way ultimately. The light is beginning to dawn.

"MATCHLESS YOUNG STATESMAN"

Eastern Herald.

The first duty of our Legislature is to return that matchless young statesman, Jeter C. Pritchard, to the U. S. Senate, because he has made a record that reflects credit upon himself and our State.

AROUND THE LOBBIES

Populist Legislators—A Word About Them.

THE "TRIBUNE" A GREAT FAVORITE

Among the Republicans and Favorably Commented Upon by Others.

The Democratic members of the present General Assembly are very much the minority. Yet they rise to the question frequently, and it is then that are noticed in all their loneliness. Except for a few well-known figures in ranks, they are mostly unknown in political arena.

General John G. A. Bryan, of the ous "State of Wilkes," is an interesting gentleman, who represents his county. He is familiarly known to those who intimate with him as "The Red Fox," a name which was given him during the war, from the fact that he was so hard to capture. He is a jolly old gentleman, who has represented his county in the Legislature eight times, and has never sought the nomination. Every few years the people of Wilkes take a notion in their head that it is time to send their old favorite Raleigh, then they nominate him for Legislature, and when the Assembly convenes the foxy old Republican is found occupying a prominent seat and taking active part in the proceedings in the interest of his county.

Representative W. A. Butler, Davie county, is spoken of as a candidate for the United States Marshal in his district. The gentleman wants office and is making an active canvass same.

Secretary E. D. Stanford, of the House Representatives, is a courteous and popular gentleman who is making many friends the able manner in which he assists all members of the House.

Mr. E. A. Masten of Wilkesboro, a clever Principal Clerk, is the proper man for the position, and when the House appointed this gentleman, he selected one who is thoroughly familiar with the important duties of the position. He is a man of pleasant personality and extends to those coming in contact with him many favors.

Mr. T. N. Hallyburton, from Morganton, who is Sergeant-at-Arms for the Senate, is a gentleman who is an honor to the Republican party. He was appointed without opposition to the position, the duties of which he is familiar with and is the proper man for the place. He knows personally every prominent man in the State and has been a life-long Republican, at all times working in the interests of the party. He has many friends in both houses, and is a man who works hard for the party.

On account of sickness there was a large number of members of both the Senate and House absent yesterday. They are all glad to hear that the House is going to be renovated and the germs to be destroyed through the cleaning of the carpets etc.

Representative Chapin, the big headed member from Harnett, has introduced quite a number of pension bills in the House, and he is recognized as a staunch friend to the "old vets."

There are very few Republicans in the Assembly now who have not subscribed for THE TRIBUNE. A prominent Republican in the Senate said of THE TRIBUNE yesterday: "I think it the brightest paper in the State, and it affords me much pleasure to notice the well-deserved success that the paper is meeting with. Every good Republican substantially shows his appreciation of THE TRIBUNE by subscribing for it and by sending it to sheir friends. It is ably edited and cannot fail to meet with success.

Marshal Mott is a conspicuous figure in the lobbies of the capitol. He is a man with strong personalities and is quite a favorite with the members of both houses.

Hon. E. A. Aiken from Transylvania, who is known in the House as a charming "story teller," has a new fund of legislative tales which he is telling. He tells a great tale about one brother Pratt, who is a familiar young member from the eastern part of the State. Mr. Aiken is one of the best known Republicans in the House, and he comes from a Democratic county, too.

When nominated for the House Mr. Aiken was in South Carolina, and before his nomination he had telegraphed the Executive Committee that he was not a candidate. Shortly after he was informed by wire that he had received the nomination despite his protestations. Having the interests of the Republican party at heart, he abandoned his business and entered the race, coming out in his usual lucky manner as member of the Assembly for 1897.

Representative W. G. Pool, of Pasquotank, is a hard worker in the Republican ranks, and is a credit to the people of his county. He is a hard worker for Pasquotank, and makes himself heard and felt by his opponents. He is a staunch Republican, and a recognized leader in the ranks.

Representative Somers, of Wilkes, predicts that THE TRIBUNE will be a great success. He says; "I like the paper and think it the leading paper in the State. It gives me much pleasure to support a Republican paper which has the interests of the party at heart."

Representative Cox, of Pitt, after having lots of fun with his friends over the cartoon which appeared in a morning paper yesterday. They complain that Cox's legs looked to be too weak, and that it is dangerous for him to walk around through the snow. He tells them that they are all right, that they are good Republican legs and do not slip in any kind of weather.

It is very pleasant to hear the many favorable comments upon THE TRIBUNE from the most prominent people attending the General Assembly and other notables. It makes our Representatives feel very much encouraged and is a source of much pride and gratification to the management. What makes this recognition more pleasant is the fact that they not only speak in praise of the paper, but they substantiate their statements by subscribing for THE TRIBUNE, and by sending thousands of copies to their friends.

SYMPATHY FOR

Senate Goes on Without Speech Making

FIRST BREEZE IN

EXCITEMENT OVER VISE JURY

Senate Kills a Number House Gets Through of Business—Bills Come In Like a Flood

The Senate was opened yesterday with prayer by

After a slight correction was approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Bill to amend relating to extending the time of physicians. Unfavorably.

Judiciary—Resolution to Congress to amend the Constitution favorably.

Federal Relations—Bill relating to recognizing the belligerency of Cuba. Unfavorably.

Judiciary—Bill to amend and reported a substitute bill in relation that it do pass.

Judiciary—Bill to define and to regulate punishment of bigamy favorably.

Judiciary—Bill to amend relating to suits in forma pauperis favorably.

Judiciary—Bill to amend section. Unfavorably.

Corporations—Bill to incorporate River Bank. Recommended to the committee on Currency.

Judiciary—Bill to change trial of criminal causes.

Corporations—Bill to amend Incorporating the Cape Fear Lumber Company. Recommend that the bill pass.

A message was received from House announcing the passage of following bills and resolutions:

Resolution relating to the Records of Colonial Records.

Bill to repeal an act relating to ments.

Bill to display the flag on the capitol.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McCaskey—Bill to pay Sheriff's expenses incurred in

Mr. Walker—Bill to incorporate of intoxicating liquors Church, Rockingham county.

Mr. Hyatt—Bill to incorporate tree Missionary Baptist Church county.

Mr. McCarthy—Bill to pay W. M. Watson, Clerk of the Court.

Mr. Roberson—Bill to regulate practice in Justices' Courts in county.

Mr. Sharp of Wilkes—Bill to the office of coroner in Buncombe county.

Mr. Butler—Bill to amend of the laws of 1895.

Mr. Roberson—Bill to amend law in a part of Wilkes and Bladen county.

Mr. Ashburn—Bill to pay Burton, a disabled Confederate the pension roll.

Mr. Sharp of Wilkes—Bill to the charter of Sparta.

Mr. Butler—Bill to incorporations, companies and

Mr. Barker—Resolution regulating the public printing

Mr. Smathers—Bill to prevent prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors. Also, a bill to prevent ing birds upon land of another without consent of owner.

Mr. Abell—Bill in relation to the probate of writings.

Mr. Parker of Halifax—Bill relating to bills of credit and amending acts of 1893.

Upon motion of Mr. Lyon, President of the Senate was authorized to appoint one Senator to act with Committee on Enrolled Bills.

Bill to amend the charter of each of such other corporations as may suit his pleasure.

Additions were made to the committees as follows:

Penal Institutions—Senator McNeill.

Mr. Lyon was added to the Committee on Insane Asylum.

Committee on Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution.

ACTION ON BILLS.

Bill to charter the town of Wilson county, passed.

Substitute for Bill to be reported by committee on Finance under suspension of the rules.

The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that we sympathy with the Cuban people in their struggling for liberty against overwhelming odds, and that the President and Representatives in Congress take such action that they may deem necessary for the independence of Cuba and her recognition as a free and independent republic."

Bill requesting the Supreme Court to change the Constitution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill to prevent fishing in Currituck was referred back to the committee.

Bill to define certain boundary lines.

Bill to amend the charter of Salisbury.

Bill to amend the charter of Asheville. Tabled.

The Committee on Enrolled Bills reported that the resolution

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA

Senate Goes on Record Without Speech Making.

FIRST BREEZE IN THE HOUSE

EXCITEMENT OVER BILL TO REVISE JURY LISTS.

Senate Kills a Number of Bills—House Gets Through with a Lot of Business—Bills and Resolutions Come in Like a Flood.

The Senate was opened at noon yesterday with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hoover.

After a slight correction, the journal was approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Bill to amend the law relating to extending the time for registering physicians. Unfavorably.

Judiciary—Resolution requesting Congress to amend the Constitution. Unfavorably.

Federal Relations—Two resolutions relating to recognizing the independence of Cuba. Unfavorably. The committee reported a substitute with a recommendation that it do pass.

Judiciary—Bill to define certain crimes and to regulate punishments. Unfavorably.

Judiciary—Bill to amend the law relating to suits in formia pauperis. Unfavorably.

Judiciary—Bill to amend the constitution. Unfavorably.

Corporations—Bill to incorporate Tar River Bank. Recommended reference to the committee on Banking and Currency.

Judiciary—Bill to prevent delay in trial of criminal causes. Unfavorably.

Corporations—Bill to amend an act incorporating the Cashie and Chowan Lumber Company. The committee recommend that the bill pass with amendments.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the following bills and resolutions:

Resolution relating to the distribution of Colonial Records.

Bill to repeal an act relating to assignments.

Bill to display the national flag from the capitol.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McCaskey—Bill to pay J. M. Early's expenses incurred in 1895.

Mr. Walker—Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors near Midway Church, Rockingham county.

Mr. Hyatt—Bill to incorporate Crab tree Missionary Baptist Church in Yancey county.

Mr. McCarthy—Bill for the relief of W. M. Watson, Clerk of Craven Superior Court.

Mr. Roberson—Bill to regulate the practice in Justice's courts in Bladen county.

Mr. Sharp of Wilson—Bill to abolish the office of cotton weigher in Edgecombe county.

Mr. Butler—Bill to amend chapter — of the laws of 1895.

Mr. Roberson—Bill to establish stock law in a part of White Oak township, Bladen county.

Mr. Ashburn—Bill to place Jas. Shelton, a disabled Confederate veteran, on the pension roll.

Mr Sharp of Wilson—Bill to amend the charter of Springhope, Nash county.

Mr. Butler—Bill to license foreign corporations, companies and associations.

Mr. Barker—Resolution looking to regulating the public printing.

Mr. Smathers—Bill to amend the law prohibiting the sale of smoking tobacco to minors. Also, a bill to prohibit hunting birds upon lands in Haywood county without consent of the owners.

Mr. Atell—Bill to amend the law in relation to the probate of deeds and other writings.

Mr. Parker of Alamance—Resolution relating to bills creating corporations o amendim acts of incroporation.

Upon motion of Mr. Anderson, the President of the Senate was authorized to appoint one Senator on the Committee on Enrolled Bills and one Senator on each of such other committees as may suit his pleasure.

Additions were made to Standing Committees as follows: Finance—Atwater; Penal Institutions—Barker; Education—McNeill.

Mr. Lyon was withdrawn from the Committee on Insane Asylums and assigned to the Committee on Deaf and Dumb Institution.

ACTION ON BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Bill to charter the town of Wilbanks, Wilson county, passed third reading.

Substitute for Cuban resolutions reported by committee, was taken up under suspension of the rules and passed

The resolution as adopted is as follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representat ves concurring. That we are in sympathy with the people of Cuba who are struggling for liberty against such overwhelming odds, and we assure our Senators and Representatives in Congress that any action that they may take looking to the independence of Cuba will meet our hearty approval."

Bill requesting Congress to amend the Constitution was referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill to prevent delay in criminal trials was referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill to define certain crimes. Tabled.

Bill to amend the Constitution. Tabled.

Bill to amend the law relative to pauper suits. Tabled.

The Committee on Enrolled Bills reported that the resolution authorizing an inquiry in regard to the charges of bribery in connection with the senatorial election was properly enrolled. The presiding officer announced Messrs. Atwater and Smathers as the Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Person introduced a bill authorizing the Clerk of the Superior Court of Edgecombe county to carry out the provisions of the election law of 1895.

The Senate then adjourned until 12 o'clock today.

HOUSE.

The Speaker rapped for order in the House of Representatives yesterday morning promptly at 11 o'clock and called upon Rev. Dr. Levi Branson to conduct the devotional exercises.

The journal of Wednesday's session was read and some minor errors corrected.

Under the head of petitions, reports, resolutions, etc., the following were introduced:

Mr. Dockery—Petition to incorporate the town of Hamlet, in Richmond county.

Mr. Dixon, of Cleveland—Petition asking that the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors be prohibited within two miles of St. Paul's and St. Luke's churches, Cleveland county.

The clerk read a report from State Librarian J. C. Ellington stating that one servant, George Mial, was employed jointly by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Librarian, at $7.00 per week. Also the employment of a keeper of the old library, during the session of the General Assembly, at $1.00 per day.

When reports of committees were called for, a number of bills, which were subsequently acted upon in regular order, were favorably reported by standing committees.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:

Mr. Adams—Bill to amend sec. 1801 of the Code.

Mr. Adams—Bill to amend sec. 1802 of the Code.

Mr. Pinnix—Bill to authorize treasurer of Yadkin county to pay a certain school claim. Placed on the calendar, by request.

Mr Sutton of New Hanover—Bill for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases of any kind among live stock in the State

Mr. Houser—Bill to amend sec. 752 of the Code.

Mr Hancock, by request—Bill to repeal chapter 29, laws of 1891.

Mr. Gallop—Bill for the relief of E. R. Johnson, Chairman Board of Supervisors of Crawford township, Currituck county.

Mr. Jones—Bill to extend time for construction of a public road from Alexander's Mill, Wilkes county, to Pine Fork, in Alleghany county.

Mr Duffy—Bill to prohibit sale, manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of the Baptist church at Catharine Lake, Onslow county.

Mr. Green—Resolution in favor of Catherine McKenney, of Mitchell county.

UDFINISHED BUSINESS.

Unfinished business being in order the following bills, previously reported by committees, were taken from the calender and acted upon.

Bill to pay R. M. Nestol money due by Randolph county passed third reading, ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Bill to provide for an additional term of the Superior Court in Montgomery county, passed third reading and sent to the Senate.

Bill for the incorporation of Cabarrus Savings Bank was taken up. Mr. Lusk, the author of the ameudment, offered Wednesday, providing that the direotors of the bank be individually responsible for all deposits, withdrew said amendment. The bill then passed second and third readings, was ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Bill introduced by Sutton of Cumberland, in regard to suits in actions of "quo warranto," passed third reading and ordered engrossed for the Senate.

The bill providing for the incorporation of the Moore County and Western Railroad Company was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Schulken feared that the proposed road might be detrimental to the interests of the North Carolina Railroad, and moved that 120 copies of the bill be printed and distributed to the members, and that further action on the bill be postponed until 12 o'clock Friday, the 22d inst. Adopted.

At this point in the proceedings Speaker Hileman asked Col Sutton of Cumberland to occupy the chair in his stead, which he did in a most acceptable manner to near the close of the session.

The bill, by Sutton of Cumberland, to protect legislative and public records, passed second and third readings and was ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Representative Petree's bill to fix a time for the qualification of the justices of the peace elected at the last general election, was put upon its readings, passed, and order d engrossed and sent to the Senate. It provides that the terms of all justices of the peace, holding office under Section 4, Chapter 157, of The Code, shall expire on the first Monday in December, 1898; that the Secretary of State furnish copies of this act to Clerks of Superior Courts, who shall thereupon send written notice to all justices elected in November, 1896, to come to their office within thirty days to qualify, and that all acts of said justices prior to that time shall be valid.

A bill to authorize the commissioners of Robeson county to levy a special tax of 25 cents on the hundred dollars valuation, and 75 cents on the poll, for the purpose of funding their floating debt, passed third reading, and was ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

TO REVISE JURY LISTS.

One of the first strictly party ballots which has occurred during this session of the House was upon a bill to provide for a revision of the jury lists in all counties of the State It was started upon its second and third readings about 12:30 o'clock, and occasioned quite a lively scene.

The bill provides that the commissioners of all counties shall, on the first Monday in February, take all scrolls from the jury boxes and burn them; and on the next day new scrolls shall be made from tax returns of 1895.

Democratic members from nineteen counties offered amendments that the bill do not apply to their counties. All were, however, lost.

The bill passed the third reading by vote of 71 to 24, and was ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

A bill to allow L. L. Stewart, a one-legged ex Confederate soldier, to pedal merchandise and give magic lantern shows anywhere in the State without license, passed third reading and was ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

The Speaker announced the following additions to standing committees: Mr. Hart, to the committee on Penal Institutions; Mr. Duffy, to Judiciary Committee; Mr. Murphy, to the Committee on Education and Messrs Roberts and Blackburn to the committee on counties, towns cities and townships.

He also announced the following Representatives for the Committee on Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining: Mr. Aiken, chairman; Rawls, Allen, Somers, Reynolds, Rountree, Furgerson, Ferrell, Umstead, Cunningham and McLelland.

At two o'clock the House adjourned until 11 o'clock today.

A PEN SKETCH

Of Congressman Settle by one who Knows and Admires Him.

Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep, where fame's proud temple shines afar?

When age has silvered the locks and bent the form, 'tis not surprising to find that time in its flight has also wrought to such a one the highest meed of fame; but when laurels crown one who, from the golden shore of youth, has but erstwhile verged upon the sea of manhood, we at once conclude that here is merit of the highest type.

A career of success has been that of Hon. Thomas Settle, the handsome and popular young Republican Congressman from the Fifth Congressional District. His life has been marked by characteristics of firmness and determination, and these elements he has brought into use in the policy of his Congressional experience. Tom Settle, as he is familiarly known to his personal friends, is one of the most brilliant young men in the State of North Carolina.

He is a partisan Republican. Believing ardently that upon the ultimate triumph of the principles of political economy that form the Republican faith depends the preservation of a truly Republican government, and the protection of the rights, liberties and happiness of the people, he has remained ever true to these principles. He possesses a singularly clear, vigorous and comprehensive mind, dominated by a spirit prone to accept nothing upon mere authority.

His love for the true and the beautiful in man and nature has acquired an intensity and depth unknown to those who are strangers to this clear and fearless cast of unshadowed haunted thought. At the bar his broad grasp of comprehension and bold mentality find a congenial field.

The life of this estimable gentleman and jurist shows the power of patience ambition and perseverance of the American youth. What a glowing example to young America, to the young man struggling along at the beginning of a professional career.

In conclusion, let us say that Congressman Settle's success in life has been due to a thorough discipline, close attention to professional duties and the wants of his constituents, education and culture, his pure public and private life and the conscientiousness in which he has discharged the duties pertaining to the positions of confidence and trust reposed in him by the people of North Carolina. He is today one of the brightest members of the Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET.

Raleigh Colored Republicans Royally Entertain their Members of the General Assembly.

The colored Republicans of Raleigh tendered a complimentary banquet to the colored members of the General Assembly, in Odd Fellows' Hall, last night, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

The occasion proved to be one of the most elaborate and enjoyable social events that has occurred in colored circles for quite a while.

Conflicting engagements prevented the two colored Senators and three of the nine Representatives from attending. Those in attendance were N. R. Rawls, J. H. Arrington, John T. Howe, W. H. Crews, J. H. Young and M. M. Peace.

Odd Fellows Hall was quite tastefully decorated with national colors and Republican mottos were displayed on the walls. Large likenesses of McKinley and Hobart were uniquely arranged upon a United States flag on one side of the apartment.

Several long tables were neatly spread with quite a large variety of good things to eat and altogether the banqueting hall presented a highly attractive appearance.

Rev. Joseph Perry was master of ceremonies and Haywood's orchestra furnished excellent music. Short speeches were made by each of the attendant representatives.

Among the most prominent colored people in attendance from a distance were the following:

Dr J T. Williams, Charlotte; J. H. Hammon, Halifax; John C. Dancy, Salisbury; N. H. Mann, Baltimore; Prof. H. C. Crosby, Plymouth; Hon. T. L. Taylor, Oxford; S. O. Blount, Beaufort, and E. O. Fuller, Franklinton.

In this connection it will not be amiss to give the names of all the colored members of the present General Assembly. They are as follows:

Representatives—J. H. Dancy and E. Bryan of Edgecombe; W. H. Crews of Granville; Scotland Harris of Halifax; John T Howe, of New Hanover; N. R. Rawls of New Hanover; J. H. Young of Wake; J. H. Arrington of Halifax, and M. M. Peace of Vance.

Senators—W. B. Henderson of Vance and W. Lee Person of Edgecombe.

Two Printers Asphyxiated.

New York Jan. 14.—Wm. Ferguson and James McKenna were found dead in a room of a Harlem hotel this morning. The two occupied the room together. They had been asphyxiated by illuminating gas.

Ferguson and McKenna were prominent members of Typographical Union No 6. Ferguson was the Secretary and Treasurer of "Big Six" and McKenna was at one time Vice-President of the International Union.

A $40,000 Blaze.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14.—Bigby and Rivers' furniture factory, 622-632 West Pratt street, suffered damage to the amount of $40,000 by fire of an unknown origin tonight. The loss is covered by insurance.

First-Clas Printing in all its Branches.

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IN ALL STYLES.

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Good Line of CARRIAGES,
Lot of Splendid HORSES,
Number of Light LIVERY,
Polite and Reliable DRIVERS.

Carriages meet all trains, both day and night. Calls promptly answered. Drummer's and picnic wagons. Everything kept in a first-class Livery Stable.

PRICES REASONABLE.

JOSEPH BLAKE, Manager.

129 E. Martin St.

It's Very Disagreeable

TO HAVE

Nasal ... Catarrh.

SIMPSON'S

Eczema Ointment

WILL CURE IT. TRY IT.

SIMPSON'S LIVER PILLS

FOR ALL STOMACH ILLS.

SIMPSON'S PHARMACY,

WM. SIMPSON, Manager.

GREENFRONT SALOON,

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Beer, Cigars, Tobacco.

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Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey

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We invite the attention of Members of the Legislature and visiting gentlemen to our

Complete Department of Men's Furnishings.

The Manhattan Dress Shirt, for style, fit and wear, has no equal. All sizes and kinds always on hand. The E. & W. COLLARS AND CUFFS need no recommendation from us, as every one knows they are the best. A cheaper grade is the ANCHOR BRAND, the best collar and cuffs for the money on the market. Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Handkerchiefs, Half-Hose and Suspenders of all descriptions, and the best and most reasonable-priced lines of Underwear in the South.

Men's Shoes.

We handle only good Shoes, and guarantee every pair to be just as represented. Such makes as Johnston & Murphy, Rockland Company and The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company speak for themselves, and when you buy a shoe made by either of these firms you get a shoe that is correct in style, fit and price.

Hats. Hats.

When you buy a Hat, buy the best. You will do so by buying of us either Dunlap's or John B. Stetson & Co.'s.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

—AT—

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THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

UP-TO-DATE PRINTERS.

BRAVE MAN GONE MAD

Capt. Philo McGiffin, Who Fought the Flagship Chen Yuen.

WAS A BRILLIANT NAVAL OFFICER

HIS MENTAL WRECK IS THE RESULT OF TERRIFIC STRAIN,

Which He was Subjected to During the Battle of the Yalu.

New York, Jan. 14—Capt. Philo McGiffin, the former officer of the United States navy and afterward the Chinese imperial navy, who fought the flagship Chen Yuen against the combined attack of the entire Japanese fleet in the memorable battle of the Yalu river on the afternoon of September 17, 1894, has been taken to the post graduate hospital in this city, a violent madman.

His ravings grew so violent toward the last that it became necessary to ask the assistance of the police to subdue him. The police failed, owing to the fact that Capt. McGiffin stood at the head of the stairway with a forty four-calibre navy revolver in each hand, threatening to shoot the first man who approached.

It was only when John McGiffin, the captain's brother, arrived in haste from his home at Little Washington, Pa., that the raving man could be induced to listen to a rational word. He was placed in the care of the expert alienist, Dr. Grame Hammond.

The complete wrecking of this brilliant naval officer and tactician is the dire result of terrific strain to which he was subjected during the battle of the Yalu

His eagerness to work the warship Chen Yuen to the best possible advantage led him to expose himself to the fire of the enemy, and, while he could walk about after the battle, he was a dangerously woundec man.

Both his ear drums were ruptured, his eyes permanently affected and his body and head filled with splinters of wood work and steel.

Dr. Hammond thinks that a splinter of some sort or of extraneous matter is upon Capt. McGiffin's brain. It is only by operation that the true cause of the officer's insanity can be determined.

Will Go Out of Business.

Charlotte, N C., Jan. 14 —At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Charlotte Loan and Savings Bank, held yesterday, it was decided to go into liquidation and wind up the affairs of that institution. It appeared that the Craig investment in the bank was desired to be placed elsewhere, and this being a controlling interest in the bank. it was decided that the best course to pursue would be to wind up the business of the bank.

Mr. John Oats declined a re-election as president of the bank on account of his other business engagements, and Mr. J. A. Craig was appointed to succeed him. Mr. L. S. Battle was continued as cashier.

At the meeting of the stockholders, President Oates submitted his report, which showed the bank to be in a perfectly sound and healthy condition and its affairs in good shape. It will go out of business without the loss of a dollar to any stockholder or depositor.

The Bell Telephone.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 14 —In the United States Circuit Court today, before Judge Goff, argument was heard on demurrer to the injunction against the city, restraining any of the officials from removing the wires or poles of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. The injunction was obtained on the 6th of October. The Bell franchise had previously expired, and the city granted the franchise to another company. The case was gotten into the United Stetes Courts on the claim that the Bell system was a part of the Postal and Telegraph systems.

3,000 Men Put to Work.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 14.—The north works of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company resumed work today after several months idleness. With the resumption of the south mills a week ago, the entire establishment is now in operation, employing 3,000 workmen. Orders have been placed to keep the entire plant at work for six weeks.

Champion Boat Rowers.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 14.—Jake Gaudaur has accepted the challenge of Edward Hanlan to row any man in the world, and has made a deposit of $500 forfeit. He stipulates that the race shall be for at least $3,000 and rowed in either England or Canada.

Lets the Other Fellow Do It.'

Indianapolis Journal.

In his latest screed announcing his adhesion to the Socialist party, Mr. Eugene V. Debs declares that "men have a right to work—the same inherent right to work that they have to breathe." Then, why does he not exercise it?

THREE VOTES FOR YOUNG.

That Was the Result of the First Evening's Hearing of Rebuttal Testimony in the Broughton v. Young Contest.

A gain of three votes for James H. Young was the result of the first evening's work in the taking of depositions for the contestee in the election contest of N. B. Broughton vs. Jas. H. Young for a seat in the House of Representatives, held in the Grand Jury room at the court house last night.

Mr. A. C. Lehman was the commissioner and James H Young was represented by J C. L. Harris. Mr. Broughton's interests were looked after by Messrs. W. N. Jones, W. C. Douglass, C M Busbee and W. J. Peele. Mr. Broughton was also present.

Mr. Broughton's attorneys served notice of objection to Commissioner Lehman's proceeding with the taking of depositions, but he overruled it and proceeded with the work. The objection was on th ground that notice had not been served upon contestant N. B. Broughton until January 13th, after contestant's evidence was in, while the law required that thirty days notice should be given of the contestant's intention to introduce rebuttal testimony.

Only three witnesses were examined They were W. A King, M. L Harris and W. H Strothers. The lack of space will not admit of a detailed report of the evidence, suffice it to say that John Greenand Philo Mitchell, of Raleigh, were both proven to be idiots, and not entitled to a ballot. They, however, voted for Mr. Broughton at the November election.

Testimony was also given by W. A King, of Cary, in regard to the case of Thomas Brown, colored, of that place, whose ballot was challenged in the Broughton depositions on the ground that Brown was not a resident of Cary and had no right to vote there.

Mr. King swore that Brown's family resided in Cary, and that he frequently saw him in the town, and that he voted at that precinct prior to November 3 1895.

There will probably be another session tonight at 7:30 o'clock

ANSWER OF CONTESTEE.

NORTH CAROLINA—WAKE COUNTY.

In the matter of the contest of N. B. Broughton vs. James H Young for a seat in the General Assembly of North Carolina from the county of Wake.

TO NEEDHAM B. BROUGHTON:

Answering your notice of contest and your notice supplemental thereto, the contestee says:

First. That your allegations as to Swift Creek precinct are untrue.

Second. The facts of the second allegation are admitted and contestee is advised as a matter of law that said two ballots were illegal and void.

Third. Contestee alleges that the original count as made by the registrars and judges of the ballots cast at Stony Hill precinct was true and correct, and that the allegations of contestant in third paragraph are untrue.

Fourth. That Sidney Holloway and Junius Thompson were not entitled to vote and were properly excluded by registrars and judges of election.

Fifth. That William Byrd, was a duly qualified voter of Edwards Store precinct and had full right to vote.

Sixth. That Thomas Brown was a duly qualified voter of Cary township and had full right to vote.

Seventh. That of the number of persons declared by the contestant "to have been convicted or confessed themselves guilty in open court and had been adjudged guilty of felony or other crime infamous by the laws of this State committed after the first of January, 1877, and have not been legally restored to citizenship and allowed to vote at the election on November 3d, 1896, and who are alleged to have voted for James H. Young only Calvin Rogers did not have the right to vote All the others did have the right to vote, or have not been identified as the persons who were convicted, or voted for the contestant, or for Nelson O'Kelly. And this allegation applies to paragraphs second and four of the supplemental notice.

Eighth. As to allegation one of the supplemental notice the ballots thrown out at Apex were void.

Ninth. That A. P. Bolling, alluded to in paragraph three of the supplemental notice, was a duly qualified voter and had full right to vote.

Tenth. That contestant received thirty-three (33) votes at Wake Forest precinct of persons who were students at Wake Forest College, and who were not residents of Wake county, but temporarily residing there while going to school. That each one of these persons were disqualified and had no right to vote, but they did vote at the election on the 3d of November last for Needham B. Broughton, the contestant, and against the contestee, James H. Young. The names of these thirty-three (33) persons are as follows: Squire Joseph Beeker, Davie county; George Bostic, Montgomery county; Wade Dobbins Bostic, Cleveland county; Walter Ludford Cohoon, Pasquotank county; Heber Castle Draper, Halifax county; Hubert Meek Evans, Hamblen, Tenn.; Casper Hunter Fry, Richmond county; James Creg Gillespie, Rutherford county; Charles Luther Greaves, Pasquotank county; Jackson Hamilton, Union county; Eugene Harris, Montgomery county; Robert Hughes Herring, Surry county; John Davis Larkins, Pender county; Gustavus Ernest Lineberry, Chatham county; Charles Mason McIntosh, Moore county; Edward Fountain Munford, Pitt county; Charles Lee Palmer, Davidson county; David Montaville Pressley, Jackson county; Joseph Hampton Rich, Davie County, William Riley Rickman, Macon county; Andrew Fuller Sams, Madison county; Marshal Shepherd, Robeson county; Charles Merrimon Staley, Randolph county; Preston Stewart Vann, Sampson county; Dennis Gordon Washburn, Cleveland county; Cebrum Daniel Weeks, Duplin county; William Orlo Williams, Chatham county; W. D. Burns, Cleveland county; T. L Caudle, Union county; S. E Garner, Carteret county; Jackson Hamilton, Union county; Hugh Long, Union county; G. W. Paschall, Guilford county.

The following named persons who voted at the election of November 3d, last, for Needham B Broughton and against James H. Young, had no right to vote for the followin reasons:

Wm. C. Banks at Township House precinct in Panther Branch Township should not have been allowed to vote because he is a lunatic.

John Green voted at the second division of the Second Ward in Raleigh township for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young and he should not have been permitted to vote because he is an idiot and non compos mentis.

Philo Mitchiner voted at the second division of the Second Ward in Raleigh township for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young and he should not have been allowed to vote because he is an idiot and non compos mentis.

Ambrose Peebles, who voted at the first division of the First Ward, was a non-resident of that ward and should not have been allowed to vote. He voted for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young.

W. H. Smith voted at second division of the Fourth Ward for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young. He should not have been allowed to vote because he was then a non-resident of that ward.

Henry Wilder voted either at Wilder's Grove or Milburnie for Needham B. Broughton and against James H Young. He had no right to vote because he was not a resident of that township

Wm. Lee voted at the second division of the Second Ward for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young. He should not have been permitted to vote because his name was on the registration book for East Raleigh precinct, and had not been erased on the day of election, because said Lee failed to get a certificate of removal.

Wesley Hamilton voted at the second division of the Fourth Ward for Needham B. Broughton and against James H Young. He had no right to vote, because he was not a resident of that ward.

Len Fowler voted at the first division of the Third Ward for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young. He had no right to vote, because he was a non-resident of that ward.

Sol. Moody voted at Rolesville precinct for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young. He had no right to vote, because he was a non-resident of that township.

Andrew Jones voted at Rolesville precinct for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young. He had no right to vote because he was not a resident of that township.

That the contestant, Needham B. Broughton, received a number of votes on blue and yellow paper to which he was not entitled The Republican and Populist combination tickets for Wake county were first printed on yellow paper. This ticket was counterfeited by the Democrats, and the name of Needham B. Broughton was one of the Democratic candidates printed thereon. The name of James H. Young was not on these forged and counterfeit tickets. As soon as the Republicans and Populists discovered that their ticket on yellow paper had been forged and counterfeited, they withdrew these ballots and printed a second set of tickets on blue paper. This was on the night before the election These tickets were also forged and counterfeited by the Democrats and the name of Needham B. Broughton was one of the Democratic candidates printed thereon, and the name of James H. Young was left off this ticket. These forged and counterfeited blue tickets were scattered and distributed throughout Wake county, as were the forged and counterfeited yellow tickets. That in this way without the fraud being discovered a number of Republican and Populist voters cast their ballots for Needham B. Broughton, when they intended to vote for James H. Young and honestly thought they had done so.

Wherefore, the said James H. Young says that Needham B. Broughton was not elected to the General Assembly, and honestly the majority against him was much more than eighteen votes as returned against him. JAMES H. YOUNG,
Contestee.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Little or no Activity and Prices are Low.

Pittsburg, Pa., January 14 —The American Manufacturer in its edition tomorrow will say concerning the out look in the iron and steel trade:

The iron and steel situation throughout the country shows nothing more than a general dullness, and the same old waiting for something to turn up At no point is there anything special noted by our market correspondents this week. At Philadelphia the activity noted recently suddenly stopped, and a large amount of promised business is being held up. In the west the market is still waiting for the expected improvement. The most activity shown is in merchant steel Pig iron in the Chicago market shows a little more life than it did some time ago. Southern brands are a little weaker. Louisville reports a much better feeling in pig iron. It seems that some extremely low prices are being taken for Bessemer steel. Wheeling reports quite low figures in that line, but generally speaking the flurry shown recently has subsided. There are no new developments shown in pool matters.

A VICIOUS FIGHT.

Duke Got In a Jaw Breaker and Mullens was Knocked Out.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 14—A vicious fight between Billy Duke, of Baltimore, and Jack Mullen, of New York, took place here tonight at the Macon Athletic Association Club. It was to have been a twenty round bout, but Duke floored Mullen in the eighth round.

The men were both in fine trim and stood punishment like heroes. Duke got first blood by landing a stinging blow on Mullen's nose in the third round.

The fourth round to the seventh were fought evenly, but in the eighth Duke's heavy rights and lefts did the work A powerful right hand swing on the side of the jaw was the knock out blow.

Would Not be Interviewed.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 13 —Judge Goff who is holding United States Circuit Court here, would not be interviewed by newspaper men regarding the reports connecting him with McKinley's cabinet. It is, however, given out from a very reliable source that he admitted to friends that he had been offered and would accept the Attorney Generalship.

Makes an Assignment.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 14 —In Louisa county today. Stapleton D Gooch, who is largely interested in Western railroad contracts, made an assignment to R. L Gardner, trustee, to secure creditors Liabilities estimated at about $6 000; assets not stated.

FLED TO ESCAPE THE PLAGUE

STREETS DESERTED, SHOPS AND BAZAARS CLOSED.

About 800,000 Persons are Encamped at Andheri.

Bombay, Jan. 14.—It is estimated that over 500 000 persons, comprising more than half the population of the city, have fled to the country to escape the plague. The streets are practically deserted, shops and bazaars are closed and business is practically at a standstill. The doctors are beginning to fear treating plague patients lest they contract the disease, and many of the native doctors have fled. About 800,000 persons are encamped at Andheri, but they will not be able to remain there long, owing to scarcity of water and the unsanitary conditions prevailing.

The cemeteries of the city are filled with the dead and it is becoming very difficult to bury the corpses, owing to the refusal of even friends and relatives to handle them, dreading contagion.

Up to last night the official statistics showed that there were 3 394 cases of the plague and 2 356 deaths from the disease.

THE LECISLATURE.

A List of Members, Giving Counties and Denominations.

A paper of this city having published an incorrect list of the members of the Legislature by counties, giving the denomination of each, we have been handed the following corrected list, which we publish for the benefit of the Solons and any others who may be interested in the matter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance, S. A. White, Presbyterian.
Alexander, J. W. Watts, Baptist, Missionary.
Alleghany, H. F. Jones, none.
Ansod, James F. Leak, Episcopal.
Ashe, Spencer Blackburn, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Beaufort, H. E. Hodges, Disciples.
Bertie, K. W. White, Baptist, Missionary.
Bladen, Sidney Meares, Presbyterian.
Brunswick, W. W. Drew, Baptist, Missionary.
Buncombe, V. S. Lusk, Episcopal.
Buncombe, W. G. Chandler, Episcopal,
Burke, J. H. Pearson, Episcopal.
Cabarrus, A. F. Hileman, Reformed.
Caldwell, J. L. Nelson, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Camden, J. E. Burgess, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Carteret, E. C. Duncan, none.
Caswell, C. J. Yarborough, Baptist, Missionary.
Catawba, L. R. Whitener, Reformed.
Chatham, J. E. Bryan, Presbyterian.
Chatham, L. L. Renn, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
Cherokee, D. W. Deweese, Baptist, Missionary.
Chowan, Richard Elliott, ———
Clay, Wm. Platt, Baptist, Missionary.
Cleveland, B. F. Dixon, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Columbus, J. B. Schulken, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Craven, Robt. Hancock, none,
Cumberland, T. H. Sutton, Methodist Episcop l, South.
Cumberland, W. P. Weymis, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Currituck, W. H. Gallop, Disciples.
Dare, G. C. Daniels, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Davidson, J. R. McRary, Methodist Episc pal, South.
Davie, W. A. Bailey, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Duplin, Maury Ward, Baptist, Missionary.
Durham, J. W. Umstead, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Edgecombe, J. H. Dancy, Episcopal Protestant.
Edgecombe, E. Bryant, Episcopal Protestant.
Forsyth, J. L. Grubbs, none.
Forsythe, W. P. Ormsby, Moravian.
Franklin, W. T. Barrow, Baptist, Missionary.
Gaston, S. M. Wilson, Presbyterian.
Gates, T. H. Rountree, Baptist, Missionary.
Graham, John Dayton, Baptist, Free Will.
Granville, W. H. Crews, Baptist, Missionary.
Granville, John King, Baptist.
Greene, W. R. Dixon, Disciples.
Guilford, B. G. Chilcutt, none.
Guilford, J. C. Bunch, ———
Halifax, Scotland Harris, Episcopal.
Halifax, J. H. Arrington, Baptist, Missionary.
Harnett, L. B. Chapin, Presbyterian.
Haywood. James Ferguson, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Henderson, J. B. Freeman, Baptist, Missionary.
Hertford, Starkey Hare, none.
Hyde, John G. Harris, noue.
Iredell, John R. McClelland, Presbyterian.
Iredell, J. A. Harkness, Presbyterian.
Jackson, — Easley, none.
Johnston, Claude W. Smith, none.
Johnston, C. M. Cruch, none.
Jones, H. F. Brown, Disciple. Not a member of church.
Lenoir, E. P. Hauser, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Lincoln, L. A. Abernathy, Baptist, Missionary.
Macon, ——— Lyle, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Madison, J. W. Roberts, —— Presbyterian.
Martin, C. C. Fagan, Baptist, Free Will.
McDowell, J. A. Connelly, Method st Episcopal, South.
Mecklenburg, W. P. Craven, Presbyterian.
Mecklenburg, Sol. Reid, Presbyterian.
Mecklenburg, —— Ransom, Presbyterian, A. R.
Mitchell, L. H. Greene, Raptist, Missionary.
Montgomery, J. A. Reynolds, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Moore, W. H. H. Lawhon, Baptist Minister, Missionary.
Nash, Van B. Carter, Baptist, Missionary.
New Hanover, D. B. Sutton, none.
New Hanover, J. T. Howe, Episcopal, Protestant.
Northampton, N. R. Rawls, Baptist, Missionary.
Onslow, R. Duffy, none.
Orange, A R Holmes, Methodist Protestant.
Pamlico, C M Babbitt, none.
Pasquotank, W G Pool, Episcopal.
Pender, Gibson James, Presbyterian
Perquimans, J H Parker, Missionary Baptist.
Person, John S Cunningham, Episcopal.
Pitt, Slade Chapman, Disciples.
Pitt, E V Cox, Episcopal.
Polk, Grayson Arledge, none.
Randolph, J J White, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Randolph, J M Allen, Methodist Protestant.
Richmond, Y C Morton, Missionary Baptist.
Richmond, Claudius Dockery, Missionary Baptist
Robeson, D. E. McBride, Presbyterian.
Robeson, Wm. J. Currie, Presbyterian.
Rockingham, A. E. Walters, Methodist Episcopal.
Rockingham, R. P. Foster, Methodist Episcopal.
Rowan, J. W. McKenzie, Episcopal.
Rowan, Walter Murphy, Roman Catholic.
Rutherford, Lindsay Purgason, Baptist, Missionary.
Sampson, C. H. Johnson, Methodist, Southern.
Sampson, R. M. Crumpler, Baptist, Missionary.
Stanley, E. F. Eddins, Baptist, Missionary.
Stokes, R. J. Petree, Disciples.
Surry, J. M. Brower, none.
Swain, Jos. H. Cathey, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Transylvania, E. A. Aiken, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Tyrrell, Abner Alexander, Baptist, Missionary.
Union, J. N. Price, Methodist, South.
Vance, M. M. Pearce, Baptist, Missionary.
Wake, J. H. Young, Baptist, Missionary.
Wake, J. P. H. Adams, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Wake, Jas M Ferrell, Baptist, Missionary.
Warren, C. A. Cook, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Washington, L N C Spruill, Episcopal
Watauga, Thos Bingham, Methodist Episcopal South.
Wayne, T B Parker, Baptist, Missionary.
Wayne, J E Person, none.
Wilkes, C H Somers, none.
Wilkes, J Q A Bryan, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Wilson, B. T. Person, none.
Yadkin, J C Pinnix, Baptist, Missionary.
Yancey, C L McPeters, none.

SENATE.

First dist., Jno F Newsom, Baptist.
First, J L Whedbee, not a member.
Second, T E McCaskey, Free Will Baptist.
Second, N B Yeager, Baptist.
Third, Jas M Early, Baptist.
Fourth, E T Clark, Methodist.
Fifth, Lee W Person, Presbyterian.
Sixth, A. J. Moye, Disciple.
Seventh, J. F. Mitchell, Baptist.
Seventh, J. T. Sharpe, Presbyterian.
Eighth, G. L. Hardison, Methodist.
Eighth, W. T. McCarthy, Catholic.
Ninth R. G. Maxwell, not a member.
Ninth, H. L. Grant, Baptist.
Tenth, Geo. C. Cannon, Methodist.
Eleventh, W. B Henderson, Baptist.
Twelfth, C. H. Utey, Baptist.
Thirteenth, E. S. Abell, not a member.
Fourteenth, Geo. E. Butler, Methodist.
Fourteenth, E. N. Roberson, Presbyterian.
Fifteenth, Augus Shaw, not a member.
Fifteenth, J D Mautsby, ———
Sixteenth, J Mc P Geddy, Methodist.
Seventeenth, Dr Wm Merritt, not a member.
Eighteenth, E S Parker, Baptist.
Eighteenth, J E Lyon, Methodist.
Nineteenth, Jas W Atwater, Methodist E P.
Twentieth. J A Walker, not a member.
Twenty-first, A M Scales, Presbyterian.
Twenty-second, Dr D Reid Parker, Methodist.
Twenty-third, W H Odams, Baptist.
Twenty-third, D. A. Patterson, Presbyterian.
Twenty-fourth, C. D. Barringer, Lutheran.
Twenty-fifth, Dr. J. B. Alexander, Presbyterian.
Twenty sixth, J. A. Ramsey, not a member.
Twenty-sixth, S. A. Earnhardt, Lutheran.
Twenty-seventh, A. C. Sharpe, Presbyterian.
Twenty-seventh, S. F. Shore, not a member.
Twenty-eighth, Rev J A Ashburn, Baptist
Twenty-ninth, L H W Barker, Methodist.
Twenty-ninth, Milton McNeil, Baptist.
Thirtieth, T H Southerland, Lutheran
Thirty-first, E T Wakefield, Methodist.
Thirty-first, Jas L Hyatt, Methodist.
Thirty-second, J T Anthony, Methodist.
Thirty-second. M H Justice, Baptist.
Thirty-third, Geo H Smathers, Catholic.
Thirty-fourth, H S Anderson, Baptist.
Thirty-fifth, W W Rollins, Baptist.

Total in the House: Baptist 32, Methodist 30, Episcopal 13, Presbyterian 13, Disciple 5, Reform 2, Moravian 1, Catholic 1, no church 18.

Total in the Senate: Baptist 15, Methodist 12, Presbyterian 7, Lutheran 3, Catholic 2, Disciple 1, no church 9. The Senator from the 15th District is away sick.

Cruel Reticence.

From the Chicago Tribune.

If Depew really is to take a foreign mission, why not announce it at once and let the honored nation enjoy all the anticipatory delight possible.

RALEIGH COTTON NARKET.

Market extremely quiet; demand good, but sales lighter than in many years for January. The explanation is that the cotton is not in the country. The crop was unusually early.

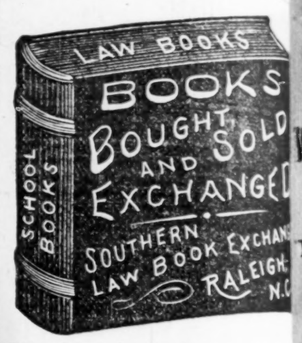
Strict good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6¾
Middling	6¾

Receipts on market yesterday — bales.

Old Clothing Made New

D. W. C. HARRIS,
Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments, Suits cleaned, 75c; cleaned and dyed, $1.50.
East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.



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Southern Law Book Exchange
M. M. SMITH, Manager
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SOUTHERN RAILROAD
(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH, DAILY.

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.
Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, and on Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibule (limited) train for all points north and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and all points in Florida Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p m. Close time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners S. S. Co. folk & Washington, and Baltimore Chesapeake & Richmond Steamboat Companies for all points north and east.
Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations, the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Line daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond, Greensboro for Washington and points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily.—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and west points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south,

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m., daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points on Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and way lines.
From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in East Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

1:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville, Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

COMMERCIAL

Speculation in Was Strong Tone.

WHEAT ADVANCED--PRI

THE COTTON MA NERVOU

The Markets Alo Were Marked b Firm Tone.

GRAIN

The heavy feeling in isted at the close yesterd this morning at opening tion of considerable se party; there was, howe eral desire to sell that w day. On the other ha oped a disposition amon although the best buyin last hour. St. Louis pa to have bought about els, which may have bee as to selling of late, ha from that. City news favorable to holders' cl ing those out of Newpor to nearly ¾ million bush New York reports a go foreigners for new acc twenty loads sold. Prin light.

Barbohm confirms small Argentine surpl the amount at twelve against twenty-two n year ago. The very be feeling that has recent probably created a larg this market. The bu largely for this account

Coarse grains have higher, partly in symp but probably more pa ering by shorts In co ties were good buyers.

Corn clearances w nearly one million bu were strong and higher prices. The buying w led by packers. The p the strength the past f be the fact that receipts been as large as it was they would be after th This and the very low started shorts to cov some outside demand near future will lik largely by the receipts speculators expect the tinue.

COTTO

New York, Jan. 14. was dull and featureless most part to local scalpe we e within a narrow close prices were practica last night's first quotati declined 3 to 4 points lower market in Liverpo distant months by Li it w s rumored that Ne a bearish c rcular, but pressure to sell a d prices slowly advanced a net advance of 1 to 2

Mr. Lane, p esiden ers' Association, estimat million bales and th strengthening effect on t

The receipts at inte week it is expected w early estimates. The were only 95,400 bales clined 3 points. but and advanced slightly unchanged on spot w bales. Futures there points.

The Bombay recei were 36,000 bales ag last year. Shipments were 2,000 against 6 the continent, 11,000 year.

The port exports The port receipts against 21,126 last w year Thus far this w 131,248 thus far last w

New Orleans expo to 7 000 against 4,470 last year. Houston 500 against 4 084 last year. Augusta receip against 286 last wee Memphis 681 against 509 last year. St. Lo last week and 309 4,669 against 3,469 last year.

Spot cotton here wa sales 48 bales for spin lands 7 5 16 cents last year. The South were quiet, but heavy The stock market w today, but in the la was a decided increa gether with an exp The agreement for t the United States Se appeared to give en full interest to exert short. A favorable rived from the dispos buy.

MONEY M

New York, Jan. 1 easy at 1@2 c ex cussing at ½ per cent. paper 3½@3½ per cen Sterling exchange f business in bankers for 60 days and 4 87½ Posted rates 4.85½@ bills 4.83½@4.84½.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Speculation in Stocks Was Strong in Tone.

WHEAT ADVANCED--PRICES IRREGULAR

THE COTTON MARKET WAS NERVOUS.

The Markets Along all Lines Were Marked by a Steady, Firm Tone.

GRAIN.

Chicago, Jan. 14.

The heavy feeling in wheat that existed at the close yesterday, was apparent this morning at opening with the exception of considerable selling by a local party; there was, however, not the general desire to sell that was noted yesterday. On the other hand, there developed a disposition among shorts to cover, although the best buying was noted the last hour. St. Louis parties are reported to have bought about one million bushels, which may have been short covering, as to selling of late, has been quite free from that. City news has been rather favorable to holders' clearances, including those out of Newport News, amounted to nearly ¾ million bushels. In addition, New York reports a good demand from foreigners for new account, and confirms twenty loads sold. Primary receipts were light.

Barbohm confirms the report of a small Argentine surplus and estimated the amount at twelve million bushels against twenty-two million bushels a year ago. The very bearish speculative feeling that has recently prevailed has probably created a large short interest in this market. The buying to-day was largely for this account.

Coarse grains have been firm and higher, partly in sympathy with wheat, but probably more particularly on covering by shorts. In corn, St. Louis parties were good buyers.

Corn clearances were very liberal, nearly one million bushels. Provisions were strong and higher and closed at top prices. The buying was quite spirited, led by packers. The principal cause for the strength the past few days seems to be the fact that receipts of hogs have not been as large as it was generally thought they would be after the first of the year. This and the very low prices prevailing started shorts to covering and created some outside demand. Prices for the near future will likely be governed largely by the receipts of hogs. Some speculators expect the advance to continue.

COTTON.

New York, Jan. 14.—The trade today was dull and featureless and confined for the most part to local scalpers. The fluctuations were within a narrow range and at the close prices were practically unchanged from last night's first quotations. At first prices declined 3 to 4 points in sympathy with a lower market in Liverpool and selling of the distant months by Liverpool. Then, too, it was rumored that Neil Bros., would issue a bearish circular, but there was very little pressure to sell and on a slight demand prices slowly advanced, closing steady at a net advance of 1 to 2 points.

Mr. Lane, president of the Cotton Growers' Association, estimates the crop at eight million bales and this estimate had a strengthening effect on the market.

The receipts at interior towns for the week it is expected will be larger than early estimates. The total sales to-day were only 95,400 bales. New Orleans declined 3 points, but recovered the loss and advanced slightly. Liverpool was unchanged on spot with sales of 12,000 bales. Futures there declined 1½ to 3 points.

The Bombay receipts for the week were 36,000 bales against 61,000 bales last year. Shipments to Great Britain were 2,000 against 6,000 last year. To the continent, 11,000 against 36,000 last year.

The port exports were 56,524 bales The port receipts were 16,126 bales against 21,126 last week and 20,896 last year Thus far this week 123,539 against 131,248 thus far last week.

New Orleans expects tomorrow 5,500 to 7 000 against 4,470 last week and 4,100 last year. Houston expects 3,000 to 3,500 against 4,084 last week and 2,122 last year. Augusta received today 570 bales against 286 last week vs. 201 last year. Memphis 681 against 836 last week and 509 last year. St. Louis 554 and 100 last last week and 309 last year. Houston 4,689 against 3,469 last week and 2,311 last year.

Spot cotton here was unchanged with sales 48 bales for spinning; midding uplands 7 5 16 cents against 8 3 16 last year. The Southern spot markets were quiet, but heavy and unchanged.

The stock market was dull and strong today, but in the late afternoon there was a decided increase in strength together with an expansion of activity. The agreement for the adjournment of the United States Senate until Monday appeared to give encouragement to the bull interest to exert pressure upon the short. A favorable influence was derived from the disposition of London to buy.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 14.—Money on call easy at 1@2 per cent, last loan at 1½ and closing at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½a3½ per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84¼a4 85 for 60 days and 4 87½a4.87½ for demand Posted rates 4.85½a4.88½. Commercial bills 4.83½a4.84½. Government bonds firm. State bonds steady. Railroad bonds higher. Silver at the board was neglected.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	14½
pref'd	55½
American Sugar Refinery	113⅜
pref'd	101½
American Tobacco	78⅞
pref'd	104
Atchison	14
B. & O	15
Canadian Pacific	55½
C. & O	17⅝
Chicago & Alton	143
C., B & Q	72⅝
Chicago Gas	77
Delaware & Lackawana	155½
D. and C. F	—
Erie	14⅝
pref'd	33
General Electric	33¾
Illinois Central	93
L. E. & W	16½
pref'd	67
Lake Shore	152½
L. & N	49½
L., N. A. & C	1½
Manhattan Consolidated	89
M. & C	15
Michigan Central	90
Missouri Pacific	20½
Mobile & Ohio	21¼
Nash. & Chat	67½
U. S. Cordage	—
pref'd	—
N. J. Central	102¼
N. Y. Central	93¾
N. Y. & N. E	45
N. & W. pref'd	16½
Northern Pacific	13½
pref'd	33⅛
N. W	103½
pref'd	153
Pacific Mail	24⅝
Reading	26¾
Rock Island	67½
St. Paul	74⅛
pref'd	130½
Silver Certificates	64⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	28⅞
pref'd	90
Texas Pacific	9½
Union Pacific	7
Wabash	6⅝
pref'd	15½
Western Union	83⅝
W. & L. E	2⅝
pref'd	12⅝

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	104
B	103
C	97
La. B. 4's	95
N. C. 4's	100
6's	120
Tenn. new set. 3's	77½
Va. 6's, def	5
Va. T. R. S	6
Va. F. D	61½
U. S. 4's reg	110⅝
coup	111⅝
2's	95½
So. Railway 5's	89⅝
con	94
pref'd	27½
S. C. 4½'s	102½
U. S. new 4's, Dec	120⅝
Coup	120⅝

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open'g.	Clos'g.
WHEAT—No. 2.		
January	77	78
May	79⅜a79½	80½
July	75a75¼	76
CORN—		
January	22¼	22⅜a22⅜
May	24¼a24⅝	24¼a25
July	25⅝	26
OATS—		
January	16	16⅜
May	18½a18⅝	19a19⅛
MESS PORK—		
January	$7.87½	$7.92½
May	8.00	8.15
LARD—		
January	3.97½	4.02½
May	4.10	4.17½
SHORT RIBS—		
January	4.12½	4.12½
May	4.12½	4.20

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour was easy; hard wheat bakers in sacks $3.00a3 25; winter wheat $4.30a 4.50 in wood. No. 2 spring wheat 76¼a 78¼; No. 2 red 86⅜a88⅜ No. 2 corn 22⅜a 22¾. No. 2 oats 16¾. Mess pork $7.95a 8.00. Lard $4.02½a4.05. Short ribs $4 02½ a4.27½. Dry-salt shoulders $4 25a4.50. Short clear sides $4.12½4.25. Whiskey $1.18.

SUN COTTON REPORT.

New York, Jan. 14.—Spot cotton here was unchanged. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot, with sales of 12,000 bales; futures there declined 1½ to 3 points. The Bombay receipts for the week were 36,000 bales, against 61,000 bales in the same week last year. The port receipts were 22,126 bales; the exports 56,524 bales Futures here declined 3 to 4 points, but recovered the loss and advanced 1 to 2 points, closing very steady, with sales of 96,400 bales.

The market today was nervous and easily influenced by light trading either way. The fluctuations in prices were frequent, but were confined within an extremely narrow limit and the last quotations showed but slight changes from last night's final prices.

President Lane of the Cotton Growers' Association, estimated the crop at 8,000,000 bales, but the dullness of the speculation offset all developments favorable to a decided advance in prices.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 14—Cotton futures closed very steady; sales 95,400 bales; January 6.99; February 7.02; March 7.09; April 7.15; May 7 22; June 7.27; July 7 31; August 7.32; September 7.07; October 6 97; November 6.98.

Cotton dull; middling 7 5-16; net receipts, 867 bales; gross, 2,213 bales; exports to Great Britain, —— bales; to France, ——bales; to the Continent, —— bales; forwarded, 15 bales; sales, 48 bales, all spinners; stock 288,824 bales. Total today—net receipts 16,126 bales; exports [illegible] 5,733 bales; [illegible] 6,333 bales; to the Continent, 18,458 bales; to the Channel, 5,481 bales; stock, 2,115,773 bales. [illegible] this week—net receipts, 117,539 bales; exports to Great Britain, 98,282 bales; to France, 39,779 bales; to the Continent, 54,010 bales; to the Channel, 5,481 bales; stock, — bales. Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,200,620 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,090,068 bales; to France, 462,862 bales; to the Continent, 1,219,746 bales; to the Channel, 5,481 bales; stock, —— bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton—good demand; American middling 4 1-16; sales 12,000 bales, American 11 200 bales; speculation and export 500 bales; receipts 10000 bales; American 7,600 bales. Futures opened quiet, demand moderate. American middling, l. m. c.—February and March 3.60; March and April 3.60; April and May 3.60; May and June 3.6Ia3 60; June and July3.61; July and August 3 61; August and September 3.59. Futures quiet. Tenders, ——.

4 P. M.—January, 3.59a3.60v; January and February 3.58a3 59b; February and March, March and April, 3.58a3 59b; April and May, 3 59b; May and June, 3.59a3 60v; June and July, 3.60v; July and August 3.60a3.61s; August and September, 3 59s; September and October 3.54b; October and November (unofficial), 3 52v. Futures closed quiet but steady.

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

January 14.

Galveston steady, 7, 2,303 bales.
Norfolk firm, 6½, 1,194 bales.
Baltimore nominal, 7½, —— bales.
Boston quiet, 7 5-16, 1,178 bales.
Wilmington steady, 6½, 697 bales.
Philadelphia quiet, 7 9-16, 135 bales.
Savannah steady, 6¾, 2,910 bales.
New Orleans quiet, steady, 7, 5,540 bales.
Mobile quiet 6½, 183 bales.
Memphis steady, 6¾, 681 bales.
Augusta steady, 7¼, 670 bales.
Charleston firm, 6¾, 1,216 bales.
Cincinnati quiet, 7, 1,269 bales.
Louisville firm, 7, —— bales.
St. Louis firm, 6 15-16, 654 bales.
Houston steady, 6 15 16, 4,689 bales.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Jan. 14.—Flour dull, easy; winter wheat, low grades $2.30a3.45; do. fair to fancy $3.55a4.90; do. patents $4 95 a5.25; Minnesota clear patents $4.50a5.15; patents $4.50a5.25; low extras $2.30a3.45

Southern flour dull, weak; common to fair extra $3 30a3.55; good to choice do. $3.75a4 05.

Wheat—spot market fairly active for export, firmer; f. o. b. 99; ungraded red 79a99; No. 1 Northern —. Options were fairly active and irregular, closing firm at an advance of ⅜a⅝; No. 2 red, January 89⅝; March 90⅝; May 87.

Corn—spots moderately active, stronger; No. 2 29a29½ in elevator; 30½ afloat; steamer mixed —; steamer yellow —; No. 2 white 29. Options were dull and firm at ¼a¼ advance; January 29½; May 30⅝; July 32.

Oats dull, steady; options dull, firmer; January 22½; February 22⅝; May 23¼. Spot prices—No 2, 22½; No. 2 white 24½; mixed western 22a24.

Hay firm; shipping 57½; good to choice 75a85; Pacific coast 3½a13.

Hides firm; wet salted, Havana selected, 35a50 pounds, at 8; Texas dry, 21 a25 pounds, 12a13.

Wool quiet; domestic fleece 16a23; pulled 18a31.

Beef quiet, steady; family $9.25a10 50; extra mess $7.00a8 00.

Beef hams dull at $18.00; tierced beef firm; city extra India mess $13.50a14.50.

Cut meats firm, quiet; pickled bellies 4⅞; shoulders 4½a4⅝; hams 8½a9.

Lard stronger, better demand; western steam $4 27½; city $3.85; January $4.30; refined firmer, quiet; continent $4 60; South American $4 80; compound 4¼a4½.

Pork firmer; new mess $8.50a9 00.

Butter steady, moderate demand; State dairy 10a15½; do. creamery 13a19; western creamery 13a20; Elgins 20.

Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 17½a19; ice house 13a15; western fresh 17; o case $1.75a3.00; Southern 16a16½; limed 13½a14.

Cottonseed oil firm, moderate demand; crude 20½; yellow prime 23½.

Rosin steady; strained, common to good, $1.70a1 72½.

Turpentine quiet at 27½a28.

Rice firm, fair demand; domestic fair to extra 3⅞a6; Japan4½a4¼.

Molasses quiet; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice new 25a34

Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 3⅝a4

Coffee steady, 15a25 points down; March $9 45a9.50; July $9 55; August $9.70; September $9 60a9.70; spot Rio dull, easy; No. 7, 10.

Sugar—raw active, steady; fair refining 2 13-16; refined quiet; No. 1 to No. 8 ⅛ lower; No. 9 to No. 13 1-16 lower; No. 16 ⅛ down; No. 6, 3 13-16; No. 7, 3¾; No. 8, 3 11-16; No. 9, 3 11-16; No. 10, 3⅝; No. 11, 3 9-16; No. 12, 3½; No. 13, 3 7-16; off A 4a4⅛; standard 4⅜; cut loaf 5; crushed 5; granulated 4⅝; centrifugals, 96-test 3 1-16

Freights to Liverpool—market quiet; cotton by steam 15-128d; grain by steam 3d.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14.—Flour quiet and lower; western super $2.75a3.20; do extra $3.40a4.05; do family $4.40a4 75; winter wheat patent $4.90a5.15; spring o do $4.60a4.85; do do straight $4.40a4.60.

Wheat dull; spot 90½ bid; May 87½a87½; Southern by sample 90a92.

Corn quiet; spot and January 26⅞a27; February 27a27½; March 27⅝a27⅝; April 28½a28⅝; steamer mixed 24½a25; Southern white 22½a27½; do yellow 22a27.

Oats quiet; No. 2 white 24a25; No. 2 mixed 21a22.

Rye firmer; No. 2 red 42½a43; No. 2 western 44½.

Hay firm.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Virginia 3's, new 73½ asked; do century 61½a62; B. & O. 14½a15¼; Northern Central 67; B. & O. S. W. 1st 100½ asked; gas stock 61⅛; do bonds, 6's 115½; do 5's 107.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Flour—winter patent $4.75a4.95; do fancy $4.25 a4.50

Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 92.

Corn steady; No. 2. white 23⅝; No. 2 mixed 22a22½

Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 17½.

Pork clear family at $8.75.

Lard —kettle 4⅝; prime steam $3.0.

Dry salt meats— houlders 4c; short rib 4⅝; short clear 4½; clear bellies 4⅝.

Bacon—loose shoulders 4½; loose short rib 4I; short clear sides 4⅝; loose clear bellies 5½.

Whiskey active.

T. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 14.—Flour dull; patents 4.60a4 70; fancy 4.60a4.70; choice 3 10a3 25.

Wheat higher; January 86⅝, nominal; May 86¾ asked: July 87⅛ bid.

Corn higher; January 20½ asked; May 22½ bid; July 23⅝ bid.

Oats higher; January 17½, nominal; May 19⅝a19½ bid.

Pork—standard mess $7 85.

Lard—prime steam 3 90; choice 4.00.

Bacon—extra short clear 4.75; clear rib sides 4½; clear sides 5.

Dry salt meats—extra short clear 4.25; clear ribs 4 50; clear sides 4⅝.

High wines steady at 1.18.

Bagging—1¾ lbs 5⅝; 2 lbs 3; 2¼ lbs 6¼. Iron ties 90c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 14.—Cattle—receipts, 11,000; market steady; common to extra steers $3.50a5.50; stockers' and feeders' $3.25a4.15; cows and bulls $1.75a3.755; Texans $3.60a4.25.

Hogs—receipts 38,000; market firm at 5c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots $3.25a3.47½; common to choice mixed $3.30a3.50; choice assorted $3.40a3.50; light $3.30a3.50; pigs $3.50a3.50.

Sheep—receipts 15,000; market steady; inferior to choice $2.50a3 80; lambs $3.50 a3 85.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Jan. 14.—Business this week in the dry goods, marked through spot demands and mail orders, has so far been in favorable contrast with the experiences of recent weeks, and although leaving much still to be desired, affords encouragement to hopes of further expansion in the near future. Buyers are not checked in any direction by undue conservatism on the part of sellers, for the latter are, as a rule, quite easy to deal with in general lines of cotton and woolen goods.

NAVAL STORES.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 14.—Closing—Rosin firm; strained $1.40; good strained $1 45.

Spirits of turpentine steady; machine 25; irregular 24½.

Tar steady at 95.

Crude turpentine firm; hard $1.30; soft $——; Virgin $1.80.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 14.—Turpentine firmat 25½; sales 400; receipts 478.

Rosin firm; sales 4,000; receipts 5,455; A, B, C, D, $1.55, E 1 60, F, 1.60, G 1.70, H 1.75, I 1.85, K 1.90, M 1.90, N 1.90 W G 2.00, W W 2.25.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 14.—Turpentine firm; sales ——.

Rosin firm; sales ——.

FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 14.—Bar silver 29 11-16d; consols 111 13-16 for money and 112 for the account.

Paris, Jan. 14 (4:30 p. m.)—Three per cent rentes 102f; 47½c for the account.

New York, Jan. 14.—Stocks were dull and strong throughout the day. The sales were only 105,171 shares, the smallest for a long time past. Sugar, which was the most active stock, was traded in to the extent of 32,700 shares. The early trading was characterized by firmness owing to moderate purchases of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville for London account. This buying led to an advance right through the list, the industrials being most prominent. Business, however, was extremely light until the last half hour, when trading became more animated, and especially in the industrials. Sugar was the feature and rose to 113⅜. It was reported that the company had secured control of the McLaughlin coffee roasting plant in Chicago. This rumor more than offset the ill effect of the application just made for a receiver for the Woolson Spice Company, of Toledo.

The industrials generally showed a tendeney to improve. Although unsatisfactory reports from the boot and shoe industry held United States leather preferred in check. An advance of nearly 2 per cent in Manhattan resulted from attempts to cover shorts. In the Rivy lists the weakness continued in Wheeling and other of the soft coal carrying roads. The general railroad list was strong and higher. Although the advances were not sensational: The market closed about the best prices.

Reports that the Illinois Legislature will pass a consolidation bill, and the near approach of the dividend time strengthened Chicago Gas, and the stock rose to 77. Manhattan advanced 1½ per cent. to 89¼ on attempts to cover short contracts. Tennessee coal and iron was in demand on the election of Messrs. Payne and McGhee to the directory.

The adjournment of the Senate until Monday was taken advantage of by the bulls to bid up the market on the shorts, and the spurt of activity near the close was due principally to buying by the latter.

Speculation was strong in tone at the close. Net changes show gains of ¼ to 1½ per cent., sugar leading. Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, lost 2 per cent.

Bonds were strong. The total sales were $1,631,000.

Treasury balances: Coin, 122,629,461 dollars; currency, 48,288,950 dollars.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14.—The favorable effect produced by extraordinarily large export clearances of wheat and flour at the Seaboard—745,544 bushels, caused covering of "short" wheat to-day and resulted in a fair recovery to prices. It is doubtful, however, if there was enough encouragement derived from these shipments to promote much, if any, investment buying. The ease with which the recent decline was achieved has imbued the bearers with confidence, although, as yet, they act with considerable caution. Early the tone of the market was irregular. Later trade was dull and the direction of prices irregular, but finally strength developed and an advance set in. May wheat opened firm from 79½ to 79⅝, advanced to 80⅝, closing at 80½ a ⅝c. higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady to firm, closing one cent higher.

Corn—An occasional trade in corn was something to excite comment. Business was slow, dull and listless. Commission men bewailed the inactivity and lack of orders, and local traders were doing comparatively nothing. Of course the direction of prices was regulated by the action of wheat. May corn opened from 24½ to 24¼a24⅝, advanced to 24⅝a25, where it closed—⅛ higher than yesterday. Cash corn was steady at unchanged prices. The close was nominally firmer. Oats reflected the irregularity of wheat. The market was moderately active, in fact there was a better trade in this grain than in corn.

May oats closed ⅛ of a cent higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

Provisions—The product market had quite a little boom during the morning, a fair all-round advance in prices taking place. Higher prices at the yards was primarily the consideration. And estimated falling off in the packing to March 1, as per the Cincinnati Price Current, also helped values. May pork closed 22½c. higher; May lard 10c. higher; May ribs 10a12½ higher

The Raleigh Market.

CORN—Demand good for the season; supply here very light; good sacks old corn, 56 lbs. per bu., 42½ to 45.

OATS—No local supply; white 29 to 31.

WHEAT—Very little demand, except from Farina Flour Mills; local supply is very slight; prices from 95 to $1.00.

HAY—Western No. 1 Timothy $16; Virginia No. 1 Timothy $15; mixed Virginia hay $12 50 to 14.

BACON—Demand steady, supply good; bacon hams 8 to 10; bacon sides 7½; bacon shoulders 7½.

The National Bank of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, - - - - - $225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, - 80,000.

Officers:

Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.
F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors:

Chas. M. Busbee, Chas. H. Belvin, Julius Lewis,
J. A. Briggs, Thos. B. Crowder, F. O. Moring,
J. B. Batchelor, Chas E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 5151, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equably and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

J. R. FERRALL & CO.,

Grocers,

222 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WE CARRY THE FINEST LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.

TELEPHONE 88.

WE SHALL

Have no need of the Chinaman in the future if every American laundryman will supply the proper kind of work.

We can launder your linen much better, much whiter (without the use of chemicals), finish them in much finer style, and we won't charge you any more, and we won't send them home minus the buttons, either.

Prompt Delivery. Drop a Postal for our Wagon.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

AH! HERE'S THE RUB.

Keep out of the tub, and send your clothes to

THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY

Where we neither rub,
Nor do we scrub
And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

Shirts, 10c.; Collars and Cuffs, 2c. each—High Gloss or Domestic Finish. Express paid one way on work sent us from all parts of the State.

SOWERS & HARDING, Proprietors.
Phone 19. 105and 107 West Martin Street.

The Great White Enamel Line,

The World's Finest and Best.

Catalogues sent upon application to

Thos. H. Briggs & Sons,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Hardware,

Housefurnishing Goods,

Paints, Oils, Glass.

J. D. CARROLL,

Wholesale Grocer

AND

LIQUOR DEALER

Choice Wines, Cigars, Beer on Draught or in Bottles, Everything in Something to Eat or Drink, at rock-bottom prices to the trade.

I also have a branch store on East Hargett street, near the Soldiers' Home, where can be found at all hours, day or night, Pure Wines, Liquors and Cigars, the best the market affords.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

PERSONALS.

Mr. H. A. London is in Raleigh.

Mr Frank Winston left Thursday.

Mr George Hunter is out of the city

Dr. A B. Hawkins has gone to Louisburg.

Mr. James Cheek is back from Hillsboro.

Mr. Fabius H. Briggs' son Fab, is quite sick.

Prof L L. Hobbs of Guilford College is in the city.

Mr. Frank Ferguson, known by all, is at the Park.

Evangelist Western R. Gales arrived yesterday.

Mrs L W. Lancaster is reported much better.

Prof. Irby of the A. and M. College is out of the city.

Mr. W W. Rogers, of Rolesville, was here yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Moblis, of Durham, spent yesterday in Raleigh.

Mr. Henry R. Bryan of Newbern is here on railroad business.

Prof. Poteat is in the city attending the Educational Conference.

Evangelist W. P. Fife is holding a successful meeting at Franklinton.

District Attorney Aycock and Judge Seymour have left the city.

Miss Annie Simpson left Thursday for Richmond, where she will remain some time.

Mr. Cook, formerlly of the S. A. L., a visitor always welcomed here, left yesterday.

Col. James A. Boyd arrived in the city yesterday evening and is stopping at the Park.

Maj. J. B. Hill is much improved and his host of friends hope to see him out in a few days.

Pres Lybrook of the Forsyth Republican Club and Mr. J. W. McNeil returned to Winston yesterday.

Miss Mary Johnson left yesterday for the Boston Conservatory of Music to complete her course there.

Judge Fred Philips, who was here at the meeting of the directors of the C. and F. Bank, has returned to Tarboro

It will cause her many friends sorrow to learn that Mrs. B. C. Rogers is ill and has been removed to Rex Hospital.

Mr. Crawford Biggs, who has been in our city on business connected with the Field-Crews contested election case, returned to Oxford yesterday.

Miss Minnie Tucker has gone to Richmond on a visit to Miss Mary Saunders Miss Saunders visited Raleigh last summer and she is very pleasantly remembered here.

Rev. I. McK. Pittinger, Mr. C. E. Johnson, and Dr. R. Lewis have returned from Tarboro, where they accompanied the remains of Mr. Joseph Blount Cheshire.

Dr. Nelson Ferrebee of the U S. Navy was in our city trying to secure a house so his family could remain here while he goes on a three years' cruise. He was unable to secure a suitable building. Raleigh society would be delighted to welcome Dr Ferrebee's family here, and it is a source of regret that they cannot be with us.

A. A. Campbell, of Cherokee, publisher of the Murphy Bulletin, better known as "Hoola Boom," the statesman from Hanging Dog, was a caller at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday. Mr. Campbell publishes a hustling little paper, which has a large circulation. Mr Campbell is here on business connected with the famous Arrington Committee.

Some of the arrivals at the Park are Messrs. Paul D. Lannden and Lawrence Dortch, of Charlotte; Simon Schloss and S. S Gregory, of Baltimore; James H. Cutler, Boston; George H Perrine and I. F. Howison, of New York; N. C. Booker, Richmond; A P. Jones, Norfolk; R. J. Hancock and J. Subling, of Lynchburg, and J. F. Cox, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Boundary Dispute.

Messrs. J. W. Harden aud P. A. Mitchell, of Alamance County, chairman of the board of County Commissioners and register of deeds, respectively, were here yesterday to attend a hearing before a Senate committee in regard to a disputed boundary line between Alamance and Chatham counties. Senator Parker, of Alamance, spoke for his county, and Editor London, of Pittsboro, represented the Chatham side of the controversy. It appears that the dividing line between the two counties was never surveyed until a year or two ago, when, according to the line run by the surveyor, about fifty square miles that was supposed to belong to Chatham county was found to be Alamance territory. The latter county immediately expended a considerable sum for building a fence on the dividing line, for bridge building road improvement, new school houses and other improvements; and having gone to so much expense for the improvement of its acquisition, is strongly opposed to giving it up. The discussion before the committee was very interesting After hearing what was to be said on each side, the committee decided to reserve its decision until a further hearing, when the respective parties to the controversy will be fully prepared to present the strongest possible view of their case.

SAW AND PLANING MILLS.

North Carolina Supply Company Will Build New Ones.

The North Carolina Supply Company are constructing a large saw and planing mill forty miles from High Point, and about 120 miles south by west of Raleigh. This new enterprise by the Supply Company will add to its Raleigh business. They will send considerable of the products of their mills here to be finished at their present plant.

Besides the saw and planing mills, large dry kilns will also be put up. The headquarters will remain in Raleigh.

THE EDUCATORS CONFER

Efficient System of Public School Supervision Wanted.

MANY PROMINENT MEN PRESENT

DISTRICT SYSTEM CONSIDERED THE ONLY FEASIBLE PLAN.

Subject Discussed at Two Meetings Yesterday—Committee Will Meet this Morning to Draft a Bill.

An important meeting of prominent educators and others interested in the public school system of the State was held in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction yesterday afternoon to discuss and prepare a bill for the improvement of the public school system of the State.

The meeting was held under the auspices of a committee appointed by the Teachers' Assembly at its session last summer. The committee is constituted as follows: Dr. C. D. McIver, President of the Girls' Normal and Industrial College, Chairman; Prof. G. W. Conner, of Wilson; Prof. J. B. Carlyle, of Wake Forest College; State Senator George E. Butler, of Sampson county, County Examiner; A. J. Conner, of Northampton county; Prof. G. A. Grimsby, of Greensboro.

Besides the members of the committee present were the following: State Superintendent C. H. Mebane, ex-Superintendent John C. Scarborough, President Alderman, of the University; Superintendent Howell, of Raleigh; Superintendent Noble, of Wilmington; Secretary Parker, of the Teachers' Assembly; Prof. Claxton, of the Normal School; Editor Bailey, of the Biblical Recorder; President Kilgo, of Trinity College; J. B. Brewer, ex-President of Chowan Baptist Female Institute; County Examiner Ragsdale, of Pitt; Rev. J. E. White, Rev. J. B. Spilman, Representative Eddins, Representative Dockery, Chairman of the House Committee on Education; Editor Moffitt, of the Christian Sun; Representative Cathey, President Poteat, of the Teachers' Assembly.

Two sessions were held, the evening session continuing for a late hour last night.

A number of the visitors, as well as members of the committee, took part in the discussions, and their remarks were of such a character as to leave no doubt that they were heart and soul in the movement for the improvement of the public school system of the State.

Two general plans of school supervision were discussed—from various standpoints—the county and district systems. The former is substantially the old system, while the other is a new idea, which contemplates embracing two or more counties where necessary, in a district in order to secure efficient supervision of the public schools without incurring any greater expenditure of school funds than is necessary under the existing order of things. This is the plan recommended by the Teachers' Assembly. In the discussions yesterday, it seemed to be the prevailing sentiment that it was the only feasible plan to obtain the best results with the means at hand.

Speaking of the Teachers' Assembly that appointed the committee, Chairman McIver said:

"The largest and most representative body of teachers that has met in this State in five years, appointed this committee, feeling that the Legislature would consider carefully any plans that have been recommended by that body." This view doubtless was shared by all present.

The committee will meet at 10 o'clock this morning to draft a bill in accordance with the district plan herein outlined.

Fresh dates at 10 cents per pound at Dughi's.

Oysters served up to date at Denton's, opposite P. O.

Visit Denton's Saloon and Restaurant when in the city. Opposite P. O.

The "Old Log Cabin," fourteen years old. The finest and oldest whiskey sold in the United States. I solicit inspection of barrel, age and quality. Guaranteed strictly straight, and has an evaporation of twenty gallons, leaving only twenty five gallons in barrel. Fifteen cents per drink straight, or $2 00 per quart. Can be found only at Denton's, opposite P O.

Notice for Charter..

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly now in session to incorporate the Insurance Company of North Carolina

No. 13 North Exchange Place.

Having bought the stock of Mr N. Daboy, in order to put in a new front will sell entire stock now on hand at a great reduction. I have everything in the grocery line. Yours to please.

jan 15 1w R A WHITE.

Public Sale.

Standard bred trotting horses, at Nixon's stables, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The stock is the Electioneer, George Wilkes, Strothware and Robert McGregor. E. O. FRETWELL,

Bourbon Stock Farm,
Paris, Ky.

WANTED, at once, a competent book keeper. Apply at THE TRIBUNE office.

Local News.

Mr. T. B Briggs' new residence on Edenton street has been completed. Mr. Briggs began moving yesterday.

The number of bales of cotton on the platform is smaller than at any time since the cotton season opened.

On Wednesday 86 bales of cotton were sold on the Raleigh market, the largest receipts for any day this week so far.

A little girl, while on Hargett street, had a purse snatched from her hand by a colored boy. The thief made his escape with the prize.

Register of Deeds Rogers issued, today, a license for the marriage of Chas McGehee to Miss Ella Carpenter, both of Wake county.

Some wild ducks shot on Neuse river were for sale at the market yesterday. One man living in the fork of Crabtree and the river claims to have killed 53 this season.

Mr. Hazen House, of Knoxville, Tenn., is in Raleigh, interviewing the clothing merchants Mr. House travels for MacTavers, Hood & Co., the largest exclusively clothing jobbing house in the South.

THE TRIBUNE has accomplished its purpose in one thing at least. Mr. J. A. J. Roberts, the janitor of the post-office, has taken down the string of rags from the flag-pole on that building and ordered a brand new banner. Such is the power of the press.

Mr. Rosenthal, the grocer, advertises a fine line of goods and promises prompt service and courteous treatment to all customers. He has an enviable reputation in the city, and anyone wishing groceries can find them in large quantities and fine qualities at Rosenthal's.

Mr. Andrew J. Jones has taken charge of the Central Hotel, corner of Wilmington and Hargett streets. This is a splendid location for a hotel. Mr. Jones has made many additions and improvements in the building and will spare no pains to make this the most popular hotel in the city.

Contemplating depositors will find the advertisement of the National Bank of Raleigh in this issue of the TRIBUNE It is an old and prosperous institution, and commands the confidence of the business community of Raleigh. The names of its officers and directors show that the bank is managed by leaders in the commercial and financial world of the city.

Gill's Foundry and Machine Works has a displayed notice in THE TRIBUNE. to which the reader's attention is called This concern has been established in Raleigh about fifteen years and has many customers all over the State Their lines are numerous, and anything is constructed, from a stationary engine to a horseshoe nail. Write for estimates and prices on anything in their line.

Remember that "Denton's" is the only first-class Saloon and Restaurant in the city.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL IN THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

A Temporary Ad.-Gen. and a Temporary Executive Clerk Appointed.

Governor Daniel L Russell was in his office yesterday and began work. He had many callers

Gen. Francis H. Cameron, Adjutant General, submitted his resignation to the Governor. It was accepted, and Maj E. M. Hayes of the United States Army was appointed Adjutant General during the continuance of the vacancy

Miss Edna N Robinson, of Wilmington, N. C., has been temporarily appointed Executive Clerk to the Governor. Miss Robinson will arrive in Raleigh today.

Bailey of North Carolina to Wed.

Cards are out for the marriage of our townsman, Mr. C. T. Bailey, to Miss Mary W. Wimbish, of Warrenton. The ceremony will be solemnized in the Emmanuel church at Warrenton, N C on Thursday, January 28th, 1897. Mr. C T. Bailey has a host of friends and acquaintances all over the State. He is the son of the late Dr. C. T. Bailey, and is the most prominent young Republican in North Carolina. Miss Wimbish is a most accomplished young lady, and THE TRIBUNE extends most hearty congratulations to both.

A Pertinent Question.

Visitors in the city have been frequently heard to ask during the past 24 hours if the city has any ordinance regarding snow to be removed from the sidewalks immediately after it ceases to fall. This is a pertinent question, and if this city has such an ordinance it should be enforced. If there is no such law, the city council would do well to enact such a provision at once. The "sloppy slushy" condition of the sidewalks the past several hours would have been largely avoided had the snow been removed in time.

Paper Decidedly Preferred.

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

The present demand for greenbacks serves to emphasize the fact that while the public insists upon a metallic basis for our currency system, it prefers paper money to either gold or silver in every day commercial operations.

New French Senate Prseident.

Paris Jan. 14.—M. Emile Loubet was today re-elected President of the French Senate, receiving 205 votes.

Bananas 25, 50, 75, $1.50 and $1.25 a bunch a Dughi's.

Bananas 5, 10, 20, 25 cents a dozen at Dughi's.

Ten barrels good eating apples at 10 cents a peck at Dughi's.

25,000 oranges, price 20, 25 to 40 cents per dozen at Dughi's.

Socks

Men can't do without them, so when you get a chance like this, take advantage of it. We found a lot of men's fast black, regular made Socks, guaranteed Hermsdorf dye. We have a large lot of them and we are making them getable for 10c. the pair, only three pairs to a customer.

Men's Negligee Shirt

The sales were large yesterday, notwithstanding the storm. Well, you can't resist a bargain like this—it is unusual—an excellent 50c. Shirt for 29c.

Unlaundried White Shirt

We have still an unbroken line of sizes in that splendid Unlaundried Shirt, heavy muslin, fine linen bosom, neck and waistbands, at 32c., three for 90c.

W. E. JONES.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

JONES & POWELL,

Retailers and Jobbers of

Horse and Cow Feed,

COAL, ICE,

Wood, Lumber, Laths, Sawed and Shaved Pine and Cypress Shingles

Warehouse on Railroad track, where cars are unloaded and reloaded, avoiding drayage and waste. Crystal Ice Factory similarly located. Coal, Wood and Lumber Yards on both Railroad systems.

Uptown Office: 117 Fayetteville St. Coal Yards: West end of Park Avenue; South end of West Street. Post Office: Lock Box 216. Telephones: Fayetteville St. Office, No. 41; Coal Yard Office, No. 71; Ice Factory Office, No. 146.

MERRY WAR

WAR ON PRICES!

Cut and Slash is the Slogan. We Invite Critical Comparison. The Lynx-eyed, cautious Bargain Hunters are Welcome, for they Know and Appreciate Values.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions in Jaconet Cambric and Nainsook now ready for your inspection.

CLOAKS, COATS AND JACKETS. 12 LEFT.

To show that we do not intend to carry over a singls garment, you can take your choice of these $3, $3.50 and $4 coats at only 98c.

BEST GRADE COATS.

All stylish, up-to-date, and this season's make. 26 left, and all. They were $4 50, $5, $6, $7.50 and $8.50; your choice of any for $1.98.

Bed Covering, every grade and price. Extra heavy "North Star," 12-4, all wool white Blankets, warp and filling guaranteed; cost $6 50, usually sell for $10; our price, $5. 68 white Honeycomb Quilts, worth 75c. and $1; 69c.

Retailing Gent's Furnishings at wholesale prices, profitless to us, but a propitious opportunity to replenish a scanty wardrobe at a small cost.

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR REDUCTION SALE.

Yund, Kennedy & Yund's white and colored, all wool shirts and drawers, ribbed or flat goods, as preferred. Full regular $1 goods, during this sale at 75c: $1 25 qualities reduced to $1; $1 50 qualities are now sold at $1.25; Switz Conde fine derby ribbed and glove fitting, all wool, and Wright's Health Underwear at manufacturer's prices. Men's Sweaters at 25c. and 50c.; all wool Sweaters at 75c. and $1.

GENT'S DRESS AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

Full Dress white Shirts were $1.50, now $1; Peerless laundried, were $1.25, now $1; White Plaited Bosoms were now 75c.; Gladstone, laundried, $1, 75c.; I. X. L., unlaundried, New Mills, muslin, linen bosoms, 75c, 50c.; "Custer" were 50c. each; our 3 for a dollar, or single, 35c.

All of the above are full sizes, well made, reinforced back and fronts.

New ideas for Spring in Fancy and Negligee Shirts; colored bosoms, cuffs attached, and detachable cuffs and collars. The latest and newest out for 1897 are represented here; ular prices prevail—50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50.

SPECIAL.

25 dozen Gent's Negligee Shirts, prices, 50c., 75., $1 and $1.25 unboxed and spread on tables, choice as long as they last at 50c.

GREAT LINE OF NECKWEAR.

Four-in-Hands, Tecks, Puffs, Scarfs, String Ties, the latest creations in fashions fad, light medium and dark, your choice of any, 25c.; Japanese H. S. Handkerchiefs, our 39c. line is now 25c.

10 dozen Gent's Woolen Half-Hose, usual price 25c.; during this sale Hermsdorfs Fast Black Half-Hose, sizes, high spliced heels and toes.

GLOVES.

Buckskin, Lambskin, Leather, and unlined, Wool, Cashmere and Silk for men.

WALKING CANES AND UMBRELLAS.

Canes, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50. Umbrellas, $1, $1.50, and $2.

Grand Clearance Sale of Remnants of all kinds, and in every Department. One thousand yards or more. Pull them over and toss them about. Every piece is worth just double, and often more.

Sherwood Higgs Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

M. ROSENTHAL

Fancy Grocer...

136 Fayetteville Street

I carry in stock none but the best grades of Groceries to be found and respectfully solicit your patronage : : : :

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THE BEST?

Everything the Market Affords

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WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

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We think you can if you come around the corner to the...

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What do we keep? Almost everything.

Dry Goods, Millinery, Notions, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Crockery

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163 Martin Street.